B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XII NO. 157— BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1924. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,082
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,, 1925	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA.. ..	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA.. ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA*	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
@ Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
25th July	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
26th ,,	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SAR-DINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SAR-DINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination
4th July	VITA ..	Busreh via K'chi 10-15 a.m.
9th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via K'ch & P. Gulf Ports
25th ,,	KARAPARA..	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
* Tamba Maru, Calcutta	N. Wada	5845	1st July	12th July.
* Awa Maru,	A. Ito	5339	17th July	31st July.
Morioka Maru,	T. Kuno S. Kame-yama	6028	28th July	11th Aug.
Nagato Maru.	4469 Y. Koto-ri	5961	17th Aug. 28th Aug.	31st Aug. 11th Sept

* Passenger Accommodation.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWWEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 161.
Telephone No. 1220.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address :—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.
B.

"The Best of its Kind"

A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that "your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is the best of its kind."

The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc., etc.

Re. 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.

Bombay Office:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager — DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Stregt, Fort, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F30,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds 12,429,181 1,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,70,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT, DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hatnam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bomba.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand
is the
Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA.
It is now being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

TRIAL SOLICITED

for Government Tests and other particulars

Apply to

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market, Opposite Railway Station,
AHMEDABAD.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE
IS

To the Young—THRIFT
It enables one to lay a foundation for after years

To the Family Man—PEACE of MIND
It satisfies his desire to provide for his dependents.

To the Business Man—PROTECTION
It provides a sinking fund—is an asset to any business.

To the Widow—MAINTENANCE
It maintains the home in Comfort and provides an education for the children.

What Is it to you?
Write for particulars to:—
THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, CANADA
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE :—1°, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Departments, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced DOCTOR M.B.B.S. preferred as a Medical Officer for a Private Hospital outside Bombay. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 335, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10673

WANTED—Two (2) qualified and responsible AGENTS, pay from Rs. 50 to 120 p.m. Cash security of Rs. 500 is essential. Apply to MANAGER, Royal Trading Syndicate, Hissar.
A R10738

WANTED.—A TEACHER to teach Hindi, English and Sanscrit to children. U. P. man will be preferred. Apply to RAJA GOVINDLALJI SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Madhu Kunj, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
A R10741

WANTED—STUDENTS, Matric standard, to take admission into Mechanical Engineering Class. No tuition fee. Scholarship Rs. 6 to Rs. 10. For particulars apply to SUPERINTENDENT, WORKSHOP, Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Brindaban, Dist. Muttra, U. P.
A R10735

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Mathematics or Science; also one Matric. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, stating, besides other things, the minimum pay expected and the earliest date of joining to M. S. MEHTA, Educational Inspector, Mangrol (Kathiawar).
A 20013

WANTED—A GOVERNESS or a good Hindoo family LADY to take care of two children in a respectable Hindu family, salary according to qualifications. References essential. Apply Box No. 359, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10746

WANTED—AGENTS for securing orders and depot Manager for Coal, throughout Bombay and other Provinces on monthly salary Rs. 100 plus commission. Security required Rs. 1,000, cash or Govt. paper of the same value. Apply DAS GUPTA & BROS., 7, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A 20026

WANTED—AGENTS for securing orders for cutlery, lock and key, toys, stoves, lamps, trays, dishes, hinges, bolts, screws, nuts, soap-case, candle-stand, plugs bib-cocks, ferrule, on monthly salary Rs. 70, plus handsome commission. Security required Rs. 500. Apply THE BENGAL FOUNDRY WORKS LTD., 1, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A 20025

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS for Gujarati and Marathi Boys Schools. Pay Rs. 125—15—230 plus Rs. 30 carriage allowance. A Graduate preferred. Applicants should state age, academic qualifications and experience and attach testimonials. Candidates accepted will be on probation for a year. Apply to CHAIRMAN, School Board, Karachi Municipality.
A 20012

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—TUITIONS by an Undergraduate, knows Marathi and Gujarati well. Please apply immediately to Box No. 360, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10747

EXPERIENCED INDIAN ACCOUNTANT, with over 20 years' experience in Chartered Accountant's Office, requires post of Head Accountant and/or Secretary. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10731

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A palatious BUNGALOW at Ghat Kopar, big Compound, Servants' Quarters and Motor Garage. Whole or in two parts to Hindus only. Apply Box No. 356, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10743

TO BE LET—A FLAT on Cuffe Parade, facing the sea, Rent Rs. 700. Immediate possession. Apply Mr. DAULAT, G. P. O. Box No. 725, Bombay.
C R10742

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.
SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.
HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel the finest, absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).
The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.
DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEE under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—LIMOUSINE PIERCE ARROW latest model. Unused. Price Rs. 20,000. Apply Box No. 358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10745

FOR SALE—1912 Model ROLLS ROYCE, in perfect working order. Price Rs. 15,000. Apply Box No. 357, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10744

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.
THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21986

THE following can be had from us. A trial order is earnestly solicited. (1) Pure Woollen Rugs from Rs. 5/4 to Rs. 22/8 each; (2) Pure Woollen Shawls from Rs. 7/8 to Rs. 10 each. (3) Coloured wooden Cooking set. Toys set Rs. 1-4-0, 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-12-0 set. (4) 10 Lever 4 Key Brass Locks from Rs. 3/8 to Rs. 11 each. (5) "How to learn Hindi" through English Re. 1. N. B. Every order should accompany an advance of 10 p. c. Packing. Postage extra. DHANJI JAVERCHAND, Chickpet, Bangalore City.
T R10722

DRY FISH—We supply dry fish "Sorco" Rs. 14 cwt. or Rs. 65, 1,050 piccis. Apply MOOSAJEE KASUMBHOY, Koliwada, Sewree, or KHOJA KARIMBHOY NATHOO, 38, Pala Gully, Bombay 9.
T R10726

EDUCATIONAL.

THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.—Unique of its kinds. Special arrangement of registered diplomas for the practitioners outside. Apply for the rules with six annas postage stamps to the office of the Dean:—N. K. CHATTERJEE, M.D., B.Sc., 112, Baranashi Ghose Street, CALCUTTA.
M 19578

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED.—MOTOR DRIVERS, served in Persia to realize unclaimed money. And discharged indian superior personnels, Motor drivers of Supply and Transport and other Military men, those accounts are not settled to expedite the payment of their arrears of Accounts. Secures of such addresses (cases) will get Rs. 2 per 10 addresses. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, Royal Trading Syndicate, Hissar.
N R10737

PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED.—A new spacious and nicely VENTILATED BUNGALOW or VILLA upto Rs. 15,000 near any Railway station not beyond Bandra. Please write with full particulars to B. G. PADHYE, Vakil High Court, Ramchandra Lalji Bldg., Bombay No. 2
N R10734

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

WANTED—The services of a qualified MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the Nasik Municipality. Must possess a degree in Hygiene. Preference will be given to persons possessing British Diploma and previous experience. Consolidated salary Rs. 250—25—450. Applications should reach undersigned by 20th July, 1924.

V. G. KETKAR,
President,
Nasik Municipality.
Nasik, June 1924. 20047

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

WANTED for the office of the undersigned an experienced DRAUGHTSMAN. Preference will be given to one acquainted with Railway work.
Salary up to Rs. 100 p. m.
T. FRASER,
Ag. Superintending Engineer,
Bombay District & Works,
Ravelin Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
C20023

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS

OFFERS INVITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL pieces of VALUABLE LANDS situate at Vikar, admeasuring about 18 acres and at KALYAN, admeasuring about 2½ acres near the Railway Stations. Also complete machinery of a well known Tanning Factory "Imperial Chrome Tannery," which machinery is open for inspection at Dharavi. The said lands and the machinery belong to Mr. Allaudin Cassum but have been mortgaged to Mr. Shaikh Meharbakhsh Haji Kaderbakhsh and with the consent of Allaudin Cassum the same are being sold by the mortgagee. For further particulars apply to the said Mr. SHAIKH MEHARBAKHSH HAJI KADERBAKHSH, 81, Cadell Road, Mahim, or to his Attorneys Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C19991

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation will be CLOSED from 4th to 17th July, 1924, both days inclusive.
20051

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KALIDAS JUGMOHANDAS, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground (a portion whereof is known as "Bodhacha Wada"), situate at the village of Gondavli, in the Taluka Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 3,871 square yards formerly bearing Survey No. 19, Pote No. 1, Survey No. 10, Falni No. 7, Survey No. 11, Pote No. 13, Survey No. 94, Falni Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 and Survey No. 19, Falni No. 3 and now bearing Record of Rights Entry No. 105, Survey No. 19, Pote Nos. 1 and 2 and Falni Nos. 1 and 3 and bounded as follows: on the East by the property of Shirinbai Ratanji Jiwanji Parmaster, on the West partly by the property of Framroze Merwanji Mehta, on the North by the road leading from Marole to Andheri and on the South by the property of Gabroo Fatel Chakalker, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated the 2nd day of July, 1924.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C20048

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 4536 of 1923.

Messrs. MORARJI DWARKADAS, a Firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
HARIDAS RAMDAS and Others ..... Defendants.

To,
Messrs. EBRAHIM FAZAL, GULAM MAHOMED KARMALI BOGA, KHALID SHAMSUDDIN ANVERI, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Defendants herein.

Dear Sirs,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Commissioner for taking accounts of this Hon'ble Court has appointed Wednesday, the 9th day of July, 1924, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon to consider the decretal order of reference herein, dated the 4th day of March, 1924.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1924.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C20052

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive tenders on Company's authorized forms (price of form one rupee per copy) at his Office at Manmad up to 12 hours on SATURDAY, the 12th July, 1924, for purchase of about 250 tons C. I. Scrap and 200 tons Wood Scrap, lying at Manmad Station.

No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender and only considered if sent under Registered Post.

Personal application will not be permitted. For details apply to J. H. FANSHAWE, District Engineer, G. I. P. Rly., Manmad.

(Sd.) J. H. FANSHAWE.
District Engineer,
G. I. P. Rly., Manmad.
Manmad, 30th June, 1924.
C20049

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 2ND BHOIWADA STREET, WITHOUT THE FOPT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Shamji Gopalji and Bhaishanker Shamji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mulchand Manji pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 4th day of November, 1921 and made between the said Mortgagor Mulchand Manji of the one part and the said Mortgagees, Messrs. Shamji Gopalji and Bhaishanker Shamji of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on SATURDAY, the 26th July 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate at 2nd Bhoiwada Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 173 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 386, New No. 2365, and New Survey No. 1A/16/575 1/578 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 5237, Street No. 21-23 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Jijibai, wife of Jethabhai Dossabhai, on or towards the West by the vacant land of Ranchhordas Bhuria Mehta, on or towards the North by Second Bhoiwada Street, and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF PIECEGOODS SHOP AT BANYAN STREET.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 4th July, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Banyan Street at the corner of Gulalwady by order of Shah Vanmalidas Vithaldas, Mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of Shah Kamalshi Panachand, the Mortgagor, all the stock-in-trade of the said Kamalshi Panachand including Kasuba Gaghrapat, Patal, Chucken Chhaval Sadlas, Alpacca, Parmotto, Vayal Prints, Gm Dhoties, Mercerise pieces, plain crepe, nainsooks, jaffer, khajuri, etc. Furniture including cupboards stand etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th July, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20321.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, AUSTRIAN SAFES SWORDS, DECEASEDS' REVOLVERS, RIFLE, PISTOL CARTRIDGES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of mirror door, almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, etc.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchel, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estates and effects of the following deceased:—

(1) Re Estate of the late Mr. E. G. Oliver:—
1—6 Chamber Webley Revolver, Mark VI, No. 386859.
1 Silver Pocket Watch by Messrs. Lund and Blockley.

(2) Estate of the late Mr. C. Buhrer:—
1—6 Chamber Revolver by W. W. Greener, No. 320, with implements and cartridges.
1 Quacken Bush, 22 Bore Rifle with Cartridges.

(3) Re Estate of the late Mr. C. F. Chute:
1 Mauser Pistol with magazine and cartridges.
1—6 Chamber Webley Revolver, Mark VI, No. 346882.

(4) Re Estate of the late Mr. J. F. H. Baker:—
1—32 Bore, 6 Chamber Revolver by Colt.

By the order of the Executor of the late Mr. Khujesta Servai:—Swords, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th July, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, PICK AXES, FELT CAPS, MACHINERY, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will To-morrow SATURDAY, the 5th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. M. H. Madden and Co., for default of not taking the delivery of the goods from Bank's godown and non-payment of godown rent.

37 cases Pick axes, and 3 cases round head Rivets.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in suit No. 3958 of 1922 (Rehman vs. Jenabai) furniture cupboard, chairs, bedsteads, safe, Tables, clock, etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Guardian appointed of Vithabai a minor—Gold ornaments, Rings, Putlies, chuk, Vajetic, Silver ornaments, Sanklas, Rings, copper and brass utensils, wooden boxes, mattresses, etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidator of the Swadeshi Felt Caps and Hosiery Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation).

2 cases machinery, wool steaming blocks, Die Flat, hammer shafts, wood frames, Fez, dishes, Pipe wrench, etc.

On account of Insurance office concerned.
1 case Finger rings.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Broughan
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Cow.
1 pair English Harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in suit No. 3958 of 1922 (Rehman vs. Jenabai) 3 Bullock Carts, 4 Bullocks, and 2 horses.

AUCTION SALE OF UNIVERSAL NATAK MANDLI, WITH ITS GOODWILL, STOCK-IN-TRADE, ALL SCENERIES, DRESSES, PLAYS AND ITS BOOKS, ETC., IN ONE LOT AT BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2056 of 1924 (Jivraj Madanji & Another v. Jafferbhai Moosabhai), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 7th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Bombay Theatre, Grant Road.

Universal Natak Mandli with its goodwill, stock-in-trade, all sceneries, dresses, plays and books, etc., in one lot.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

FURNITURE SALE at Doongersi Road Malabar Hill (Ambawadi) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 6th July, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Beau Lieu" Doongersi Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side boards and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, fancy vases, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, corner cabinets, teapoys E. table fans, E. ceiling fans and lamps, roll top writing table, glass door silver cabinets, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, one sweet tone cottage piano, phonograph, ice box, meat safes, aluminium utensils, wall clock, hat stands, easy chairs, cane furniture, etc., etc., the property of R. S. Dudley, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 4th July, 1924.

J. S MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR ROAD, NEAR THE RAILWAY CROSSING GATE, KNOWN AS DADAR MARKET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Surviving Transferees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Abdulla Jusub Cassum Mitha and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Transferees under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage and further charge bearing date the 23rd day of January, 1922, and made between Meghji Mulji of the one part, the said Abdulla Jusub Cassum Mitha of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Farms land or ground situate, lying and being at Dadar Road in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1109 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages or tenements thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes under F Ward Nos. 538-539-540(1) and 540 (2) and Street Nos. 171-172-173 and Street No. 1 in rear Road, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 471 and 471, New No. 13478, Old Survey Nos. nil and New Survey No. 1/2009 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West by the private road, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Coy., on or towards the South by property belonging to the Bombay Municipality and on or towards the East and North by the Dadar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Surviving Transferees at their office in Gresham Building on Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th July, 1924.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!
The Sensation of the Day in Motion Picture World!
A Magnificent Paramount Picture of unparalleled Splendour and Pathos,
"THE GREAT MOMENT"
Starring the incomparable, vivacious Beauty-Queen
GLORIA SWANSON
IN HER FIRST PARAMOUNT STAR PICTURE
The cast includes the handsome and popular idol of the Screen
MILTON SILLS
A Universal Comedy and the International News in the Programme.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

GLOBE
CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
TO-NIGHT
RUTH ROLAND IN 'HAUNTED VALLEY'
Pathe's Latest and Best Serial.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.
SNUB POLLARD.
in a Two-Reel Comedy.
Time:—5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Daily Matinee Saturday and Sunday 3-30 p.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST
OPENING
SATURDAY
12th
JULY
WITH
HAROLD LLOYD
WORLD'S GREATEST COMEDIAN.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30 and 10 p.m.
"BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE"
Featuring GLADYS COOPER.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"PAID IN FULL"
Featuring PAULINE FREDERICK.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"A WOMAN OF PARIS"
Featuring EDNA PURVIANCE.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular
NOVELTY
CINEMA PRESENTS
Last Night of the week
'Maharashtra' Film Co's
Third and Latest
Historical Super Jewel Production
SATEE PADMINEE
Alias the
'Beauty of Rajastan'
or the
SIEGE OF CHITOR
In 6 Jewel Reels of Enchanting Excellence!
To-Night at 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
Kohinoor Super Production
VISMI-SADI
or
TWENTY-CENTURY
in 9 Reels.
Daily:—5, 7, 9, and 11 p.m.
Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Show at 3 p.m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
MADAN Theatres, Ltd's
GREATEST SPECTACLE
VISHNU—AVATAR
A Picture that is Unique.—

Remember!
HIS EXCELLENCY THE
CONSUL OF IRAN
will be pleased to grace
TO-MORROW'S PERFORMANCE
OF 'EKAHI PAISA.'
Reserve your seats at once!

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS.
Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply furnish your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years' life reading with character sketch, Map of Heavens, longevity, finance, business and Marriage prospects etc. Rs. 4/8/-. One year's life reading with the above details Rs. 2. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Rs. 1/4/-. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. Testimonials highest. Apply to:—THE BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ASHREMAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt. (S. India). 10736

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

July 3, 1924.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Vita, Grant, Busreh.
S S Zayani, Ashbey, Busreh.
S S Bahadur, Blance, Calcutta.
S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vita, 1355 tons, Captain W E Grant, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Zayani:—The P G S N Company's steamer Zayani, 2627 tons, Captain C F Ashbey, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.
S S Bahadur:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Bahadur, 2936 tons, Captain T Blance will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and one passenger.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, JULY 3.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Macedonia, 5247, London, 5/7, M M and Co.
6 Trantenfels, 4924, K'chi N F, L Edwards.
7 Elysia, 4062, Liverpool, 10/7, W and A Graham and Co.
8 Modasa 5566 U K. N F, M M & Co.
9 Karapar 3792, Durban 9/7 M M & Co.
10 Dalgoma, 3571, NF. NF, P & O S N Co.
10 C/Brisbane, 4527, L'pool, 4/7, K N and Co.
11 C/ Evansville 4159 K'chi N F, K N & Co.
13 Vizo, 3243, 3/7, J F and Co.
14 Tamba Maru 3553 Kobe 12/7 N Y Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Wallace 2532, Dunkirk, 8/7 T M & Co.
2 Cl Macintyre 3053, Karachi, 6/7 J F & Co.
3 Bankura, 1905, Busreh, 2/7, B I S N Co.
6 Borneo Maru 4264, Kobe 4/7 O S Kaisha.
6 Jalajyoti, 2698, N.F. 5/7 Scindia S N and Co.
9 Chinkoa, 3615, Calcutta, 3/7, M M and Co.
10-11 Algic, 3373, New York, 2/7, Volkart Bros.
14 Shuja 3112 Man. 4/7, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D & E Jalavera 2853 Rangoon 15/7 S S N Co
C Cl. Sinclair, 3291, Tuticorin 10/7 J F & Co.
K Varsova 1957 Basra 11/7 M M & Co.
L Chaklo, 1727, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
P Zayani, 2627, Basra, 5/7, H S Shushtary and Co.
P Sirse, 3,387, NF, NF, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agents P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 1st August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 8th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dumana due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Margha due about 28th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.
Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Benares due about 12th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 25th August, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 1st August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 18th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo (not fixed), Agent James Findlay Co.
Urbino (not fixed), Agent James Findlay Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Reichenfels due about 7th July, Agent L Edward.
Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Sommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Andijk due about 20th September, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Pilsna due about 18th July, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Isonzo due about 6th July, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM GENOA.

Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.
Fillippo Artello due about 20th July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lamb due about 7th July, Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Voyage due about 7th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM KOBE.

Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 28th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru due about 17th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Awa Maru due about 28th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru due about 9th August, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Alipore due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 23rd July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 26th July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 14th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 28th June, Agent B S N Co
Khandala due about 12th July, Agent B I S N Co
Karoa due about 26th July, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

July 3, 1924.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—4000 cwt oil cakes J Parmanand and Co., 93 m mds. shooks and hoops, 6 mings empty casks with heads, J E Jowitts and Co, 2091 cwt myrabollams, B Danji and Co.
S S Elysia for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, H Gopalji.
S S Elysia for Marseilles:—2 cwt dry ginger, E Virji and Co.
S S Elysia for Philadelphia:—281 casks goat skins, Briskey Co.
S S City of Brisbane for Liverpool:—60 bales cotton waste, Ralli Bros.
S S Macedonia for London:—1 bale sheep skins, 1 bale cow hides, L Hasam; 12 boxes bristles, Thos Cook and Sons; 10 bales cow hides, 13 bales cow calf hides, L Tharia and Sons; 100 bales hemp, B Meyer and Co.; 4 bundles fox skins, J S Narag and Co. bundles numdahs, J S Narag and Co. 50 cwt. gum olibanum, P Chotalal and Co.
S S Vigo for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt poppy seed, 400 cwt. mustar seed, Volkart Bros.
S S Wallace for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton B Karsondas and Co.; 200 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 199 cwt gum ghatty, S Khetsey and Co. 4000 cwt linseed, L Drefus & Co.
S S Wallace for Dieppe:—28000 cwt Linseed, Ralli Bros.
S S Trottenfels for Hamburg:—3 bundles fox skins, 5 bundles jackal skins, and 2 bundles squirrel skins, H A Ebrahimoff.
S S Trottenfels for Antwerp:—100 bales htmp F F Campbell and Co.
S S Trottenfels for Ghent:—55 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co. Ld.; 110 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.
S S Algic for Philadelphia:—77 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 230 bales cotton white thread waste, J A H Moosa Ltd.
S S Algic for New York:—204 cwt gum shiraz, 204 cwt gum Karaia, M H Dehdasti, 5 casks casings, 1 case dried sheep casings, S M H Kadarbaksh.
S S Sicilia for Kobe:—173 bales cotton, N Fatehally and Co, 8 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
S S Sicilia for Osaka:—2 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co.
S S Sicilia for Cauton:—2 cwt Cambay stones, M K Kavatana and Co.
S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—2 bundles fox skins, H A Ebrahimoff.
S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton twist, C Bomanji and Co.
S S Borneo Maru for Nagoya:—5 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.
S S Borneo Maru for Yokaichi:—21 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.
S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 3.

S S Vigo from Hull. Agents James Finlay and Co. Ltd.:—15 cases cotton, 400 barrels Alum, 677 bundles steel, 8 drums Litho Varnish, 75 cases Cycles, 3 crates Cycles, 10 packages Cycles, 10 hogs head Ale, 21 reels steel wire rope, 9 cases Enamel paint, 44 cases paint, 336 drums paint, 670 kegs paint, 12 casks Cement, 900 drums Disinfectant fluid, 59 cases Disinfectant fluid, 171 cases colour, 37 cases Oil Varnish, 50 bundles G C Sheets, 1639 drums Linseed oil, 60 drums Turps substance, 10 bales cotton wool, 25 iron casks Liquid Tars, 1659 Plates, 228 Channels, 40 bags Rivets.
S S Chertsey from Lawrence:—Agents Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd.:—4651 tons Coal.
S S MacIntyre from Manchester. Agents James Finlay and Co. Ltd.:—302 cases cottons, 196 bales cottons, 15 bales cotton goods, 3 cases cotton goods, 221 cases cotton yarn, 33 bales cotton yarn, 6 bales cotton shirting 21 bales cotton yarn goods, 2 cases cotton yarn goods, 70 bundles iron boot nails, 20 cases Abestos Mill Boards, 16 crates Abestos Mill Boards, 2 drums Gear Grease, 1 case Vegetable grease, 2 drums Lubricating grease, 150 bales Old newspapers, 27 drums solid chloride of Zinc, 117 bales paper, 5 crates Paper, 25 Trusses Paper, 1000 bundles G C sheets, 27 cases Soap, 11 cases card clothing, 20 bundles Plates, 15 cases Tubes (paper) 18 cases spun silk yarn, 2 drums colour, 2 casks colour, 3 kegs colour.

From Glasgow:—44 cases cottons, 10 cases cotton yarn, 8 bales cotton yarn, 325 cases whiskey, 100 cases bottled beer, 10 bales paper 56 bales printing paper, 119 packages steel work, 158 kegs paint, 225 C I U G pipes, 206 C I R W pipts 1225 stoneware acid jars, 779 C I S Pipes, 136 C I Castern.

From Cardiff:—24825 steel sleepers, 364 cases steel keys.

From Genoa:—23 cases Art silk yarn, 20 cases Buttons, 72 Marble slabs, 23682 Marble Tiles 160 cases Marble Tiles, 167 cases Vermouth, 200 bags Amandesen coques, 64 cases cotton embroideries, 260 barrels flooring tiles.

From Liverpool:—6 cases cottons, 5 cases Amerphous Phosphorus 5000 bundles G. C. sheets, 32 bales Printing paper, 102 bales Paper, 7 cases Writing Ink, 1362 boxes Soap, 351 cases Soap, 12 cases Sause, 100 drums Mineral lubricating oil, 34 drums Oil, 2 drums Paint, 280 kegs Paint 25 cases Colour, 22 cases Tiles, 6 cases Oil cloth, 67 cases Roofing felt, 50 castes Pitch, 32 cases Cigarettes, 53 cases Bobbins, 275 G. Plain Sheets, 18 cases Rivets, 40 kegs Hydrosulphite of soda.

S S Aras from Abadan. Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.:—4799 tons Liquid Fuel in bulk.
S S British Fern from Abadan. Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—7672.8 tons Liquid fuel in bulk.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was general rain in parts of the Presidency proper including the Indian States. It was however partial and insufficient for the sowing of kharif crops which continues in places where there is sufficient moisture. There was no rain in Sind and water in canals is not sufficient in parts. Sowing however continues in parts. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of East Khandesh, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha States. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Broach, West Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	14 to 52
Gujarat	26 to 45
Konkan	33 to 12
Deccan	32 to 52
Karnatak	47 to 54

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 2.

Rainfall during the week ending 2nd July was in excess in Bay Island, Assam, Bihar, Mysore, Madras south-east and Madras Deccan.

It was normal in Upper Burma, Bengal, United Provinces, West Malabar and Madras Coast north.

It was fair in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, East Gujarat, Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan and Hyderabad.

It was scanty elsewhere.

The monsoon has extended considerably during the week.

SIMLA, July 3.

The Monsoon has extended in submontane Punjab and East Rajputana.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, North Punjab, Central Provinces, and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Northwest Frontier Province East Rajputana, Central India, Malabar, North Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras and Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in South-East Madras and North Madras coast.

Chief amounts are:—Akyab two inches; Myitkyina three; Dibrugarh one and a half; Dhubri five; Shillong two; Cherrapunji twelve; Chittagong and Narayanganj one; Dinajpur two; Jalpaiguri three; Purnea one; Naya Dumaka one and a half; Cawnpore three; Lucknow two; Mainpuri and Mukteswar one; Mussooree three; Simla one; Murree one and a half; Dalhousie three; Rawalpindi half; Peshawar three quarters; Jaipur one and a half; Kotah two; Hoshangabad and Bombar one; Ratnagiri one and a half; Mormugao three; Karwar one and a half; Calicut and Cuddapah one.

Forecast:—Increase in Bihar and Orissa.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of some severity at its origin about eight hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at ten hours twelve minutes this morning.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 3rd July 1924.		Total since 1st June 1924.		June 1st to 3rd July	
					1922	1923
	In	Ct	In	Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	1	24	8	73	28 53	26 15
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0	22	9	17	23 15	22 22
Esplanade (Gok, Tej. Hospital) ..	0	22	11	52	24 90	25 07
Byculla (J. J. Hospital ..	0	20	10	78	26 76	18 97

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July. 2.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.648	in.
Temperature of Air	81.8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.1	"
Dew Point	76.4	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	84%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	9.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.2	"
Minimum " "	80.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, SW, W, WSW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. ..	191	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.95	inches.
Total fall during month ..	0.97	"
Do. do. year ..	8.43	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd July	0.93	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Still. ft	in	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Still. ft	in
	July					July				
Th.	3	0	0				5	33	16	0
		12	8	28			18	29	19	2
F.	4	0	1	26			6	8	16	1
		12	50	28			19	5	19	1
Sat	5	23	34	26	0	5	18	07	16	2
		12	37	27	11		5	52	19	1
Sun.	6	1	15	25	10	6	7	16	16	9
		13	52	27	11		20	17	19	0
M.	7	1	56	25	7	7	7	52	17	5
		14	28	27	6		20	76	19	0
Tu.	8	2	42	25	4	8	8	33	18	2
		15	7	27	1		21	44	18	10
W.	9	3	38	25	0	9	9	26	19	0
		15	53	26	7		22	45	8	7

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 3rd July 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.57" of rain. Skies are in general heavily clouded in the north and east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and Delhi and in defect at Multan. Maximum temperature was above normal in the northwest of the province. The minimum was higher than usual at Lahore and Lower at Rawalpindi. Multan recorded a maximum temperature of 110 deg. yesterday.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has had 0.14" of rain, Cawnpore 3.40" and Mainpuri 1.16." Skies are heavily clouded and the air is damper than usual. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both lower than usual at Mainpuri and the former alone in the east of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 2.14" of rain and Jaipur 1.49." Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and in general clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is in slight excess in the area of rainfall and in defect at Jacobabad and Ajmer. Day temperature was above normal in east Rajputana; night temperature was higher than usual in west Rajputana; and lower at Kotah. The thermometer rose yesterday to 115 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore has had 0.10" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in north Gujarat and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and at Rajkot and Bhavnagar-Para. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at the last mentioned station and at Neemuch and Deesa and the minimum lower at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.15" of rain Hoshangabad 1.13" Khandwa 0.19" Nagpur 0.16" and Raipur 0.58." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Raipur vapour in air is above normal. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual at Chanda and the maximum alone higher in the Berars and lower at Seuzor.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.24" of rain, Ratnagiri 1.47." Marmagao 2.59" and Karwar 1.08." Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Temperature attained at Bombay a maximum value of 86.2 deg. (normal) and a minimum value of 79.2 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0.62" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the northwest of the division and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight excess at Aurangabad and in defect at Nizamabad. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in east Hyderabad and at Sholapur and Belgaum and the minimum at Nizamabad only.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in the Peninsula and the Central and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in north Malabar, the Konkan, and the east United Provinces, and local in Mysore, the Madras Deccan, north Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, the Central India West east Rajputana, the west United Provinces and the north Punjab. A few falls have also occurred in south-east Madras. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.87," Calicut 0.97," Bangalore 0.11," Cuddapah 0.99" and Madras 0.81."

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 2nd July 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon continues fairly active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, Central India East, the Konkan, Malabar and the Madras Deccan, and local in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar the Northwest Frontier Province, the Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, the east Punjab, Gujarat and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Port Blair two inches; Victoria Point, and Tavoy one and a half; Mergui, Akyab and Shillong one; Cherrapunji nine; Dhubri, Silchar, Bogra, and Darjeeling one; Bardwan four; Mymensingh five; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Patna four; Nava Dumka, Dehra Dun one, Gorakhpur, Roorkee three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD OF JULY 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to 3rd.	Departures, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		0	0.77	—0.77
Rawalpindi	0.57	0.62	2.71	—2.09
Lahore		0	2.03	—2.03
Hissar		1.46	1.95	—0.49
Ambala		0.51	4.75	—4.24
Delhi		1.43	3.80	—2.37
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.03	0.34	3.09	—2.75
Mainpur	1.16	1.56	3.61	—2.05
Jhansi				
Cawnpore	3.40	3.63	4.08	—0.45
Allahabad	0.14	1.51	6.01	—4.50
Sind—				
Jacobad			0.28	—0.28
Karachi			0.92	—0.92
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		0.30	2.94	—2.64
Jaipur	1.49	2.27	2.99	—0.72
Kotah	2.14	3.07	3.51	—0.44
Mount Abu		5.06	7.17	—2.11
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj		0.07	2.09	—2.02
Dwarka				
Veraval		4.95	4.95	0
Rajkot		8.78	5.07	+3.71
Bhavnagar Para ..		2.43	4.85	—2.42
Gujrat—				
Surat	0.04	9.20	9.85	—0.65
Ahmedabad		2.44	5.25	—2.81
Deesa		1.91	2.91	—1.00
Central India West—				
Neemuch		0.20	5.33	—5.13
Indore	0.10	1.69	6.61	—4.92
Central Province—				
Jubbulpore	0.15	8.41	8.88	—0.47
Sangar	0.08	2.73	7.64	—4.91
Hoshangabad	1.13	2.35	7.25	—4.90
Khandwa	0.19	0.64	6.17	—5.53
Akola		2.08	5.94	—3.86
Amraoti		2.50	7.27	—4.77
Nagpur	0.16	4.97	10.13	—5.16
Chanda		0.96	8.61	—7.65
Raipur	0.58	4.55	10.30	—5.75
Konkan—				
Bombay	1.24	8.73	20.88	12.15
Ratnagiri	1.47	32.34	32.23	+0.11
Mormugao	2.59	42.29	31.69	10.57
Karwar	1.08	46.16	40.98	+5.18
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon		2.49	4.84	—2.35
Ahmednagar		4.18	5.09	—0.91
Poona	0.01	2.67	5.26	—2.59
Sholapur		1.36	5.11	—3.75
Bijapur		0.67	3.49	—2.82
Belgaum		5.97	9.24	—8.27
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..	0.62	2.76	5.97	—3.21
Nizamabad (Indur)..		2.00	6.24	—4.24
Hyderabad		4.63	5.10	—0.47
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.87	52.99	41.12	11.48
Calicut	0.97	41.84	37.15	+4.19
Cochin	0.01	45.65	31.23	14.42
Ceylon—				
Colombo		7.80	8.26	—0.66
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam ..	0.07	2.17	5.06	—2.89
Bellary		1.44	2.04	—0.60
Cuddapah	0.99	3.93	3.24	+0.69
Madras	0.81	?	2.30	
Bangalore	0.14	5.78	3.27	+2.51
Colimbatore		4.96	1.78	+3.18
Trichinopoly ..	0.02	0.05	1.59	—1.54
Negapatam		0.40	1.52	—1.12

RAIN IN THE CITY.

A few torrential showers flooded some roads of the city on Thursday morning at about eleven o'clock and consequently tramway traffic was suspended in several low-lying centres. Fortunately the rain stopped by noon and the accumulation of water on the roads too subsided. The day passed however with the sky overcast and a few showers now and then kept the weather cool.

COMMERCIAL.

BULLION MARKET.

MESSRS MONTAGUE'S WEEKLY REPORT

GOLD.

LONDON, June 11.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 4th inst. amounted to £126,357,625, as compared with £126,327,126 on the previous Wednesday.

The Indian Bazaars have taken only a small proportion of the moderate supplies of gold available this week.

The Transvaal gold output for May 1924 amounted to 809,003 fine ounces, as compared with 768,923 fine ounces for April 1923 and 786,564 fine ounces for May 1923.

Mr. Joseph Kitchin has recently compiled the following interesting table:—

Gold consumption, balance available for money, and world's stock of gold money: 1915-1922.

(Unit: millions of pounds sterling at 85 shillings per fine oz.)

CONSUMPTION OF GOLD.

Industrial Arts (Europe and America) 1915 17.0; 1916 18.0; 1917 16.9; 1918 17.0; 1919 23.0; 1920 22.0; 1921 12.0; 1922 (15).

India (year to Mar. 31 following), 1915 1.7; 1916 5.1; 1917 20.0; 1918 0.1; 1919 29.6; 1920 3.5; 1921 0.9; 1922 26.6.

China 1915 1.7(x); 1916 2.6; 1917 2.6; 1918 0.4 1919 11.5; 1920 3.9(x); 1921 2.2(x); 1922 1.0.

Consumed in Arts and Orient 1915 17.0; 1916 25.7; 1917 38.6; 1918 17.5; 1919 64.1; 1920 21.6; 1921 10.7; 1922 42.6.

Balance available for money difference) 1915 79.4; 1916 67.8; 1917 47.7; 1918 61.5; 1919 10.9; 1920 47.7; 1921 57.3; 1922 21.4.

(x) minus.

World 1915 96.4; 1916 93.5; 1917 86.3; 1918 79.0; 1919 75.0; 1920 69.3; 1921 68.0; 1922 64.0.

WORLD'S STOCK OF GOLD MONEY.

Total 1915 1734; 1916 1802; 1917 1850; 1918 1912; 1919 1923; 1920 1971; 1921 2028; 1922 2049.

Per capital 1915 245d; 1916 243d; 1917 247d; 1918 251d; 1919 253d; 1920 255d; 1921 262d; 1922 262d.

SILVER.

The market has been quiet, and business, owing partly to the intervening holiday, has been on a rather small scale. Purchases have been made on account of bear covering; the Continent has taken little interest. China has disposed of small parcels, and America has been inclined to keep in touch as a seller.

The Times' announces to-day that the Fittman Bill, requiring the United States Government to purchase at a dollar an ounce 55,500,000 ounces of silver of domestic production, passed the Senate, but in the confusion at the adjournment of Congress was not voted upon by the House of Representatives.

A Reuter telegram from Simla says that an official memorandum issued there states that there will probably be some delay in establishing the extent of the Arabian Sea monsoon particularly in North West India. In the rainfall of the Indian peninsula an excess is to be expected. The indications for North-Western India are conflicting but the rains are likely to be normal or in excess.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees.)

Notes in circulation May 15 18023; May 22 17811; May 31 17451.

Silver coin and bullion in India May 15 7639; May 22 7629; May 31 7666.

Silver coin and bullion out of India nil.

Gold coin and bullion in India May 15 2232; May 22 2232; May 31 2232.

Gold coin and bullion out of India nil.

Securities (Indian Government) May 15 5753; May 22 5753; May 31 5753.

Securities (British Government) May 15 1399; May 22 1400; May 31 1400.

Bills of Exchange May 15 1000; May 22 800; May 31 400.

The silver coinage during the week ending the 31st. ult. amounted to one lakh of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 7th inst. consisted of about 37,000,000 ounces in sycee, 37,500,000 dollars, and 2,300 silver bars, as compared with about 37,600,000 ounces in sycee, 37,000,000 dollars, and 1,470 silver bars on the 31st ult.

Quotations:—

Bar Silver p. oz. std.

June 5th, 35. 1/16d. cash.
June 6th 35. 1/8d. cash.
June 7th, 35. 1/16d. cash.
June 10th, 35. —d. cash.
June 11th. 34 7/8d. cash.
Average 35. 025d. cash.
June 5th, 34. 3/4d. 2 mos.
June 6th 34. 7/8d. 2 mos.
June 7th. 34. 13/16d. 2 mos.
June 10th. 34. 3/4d. 2 mos.
June 11th. 34. 5/8d. 2 mos.
Average 34. 762d. 2 mos.

Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

June 5th. 95s/9d.
June 6th. 95s/9d.
June 7th. nil.
June 10th. 95s/9d.
June 11th. 95s/9d.
Average 95s/9 0d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively the same as and 1/16d. above those fixed a week ago.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 3.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd July, 1924.

Cotton	3973	Bales.
Wheat	7059	cwt.
Linseed	14693	„
Rapeseed, etc	632	„
Gingellyseed	423	„
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	5363	„
Castorseed	3851	„
Rice	28590	„
Myrabollams	1452	
Cottonseed	690	„
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	1050	„
Juwar	1155	„
Masur	Nil	
Barley	1343	„
Bajri	1365	„
Coal	646	Tons

MUTTON TALLOW.

LONDON, July 3.

Australian Beef and Mutton Tallow is quiet with tendency in buyers favour.

BUREAU REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

The United States Census Bureau gives the acreage as 40,403,000 and the condition of the cotton crop as 71.2 per cent. with a forecast of 12,144,000 Bales.

GOLD.

LONDON, July 2.

Of the £960,000 arrived from Cape, only small amount has been taken up for shipment to India.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

... BOMBAY, July 3.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 31/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 540
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 600
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 590

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 137½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 327

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.33-1/8
London—Paris Frcs. 83.70
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.30
London—Brussels Frcs. 97.20
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Dull—Quiet market.

	London, July 2
Tele. Transfers	1/5 1/32 Steady.
Bar Gold	£ 4.15.4 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	34 5/8 Quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 3.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 15/16
Bank Demand	1/4 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 7/32
Fcs. Demand	540
American Dollars	327
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	234
Japan	137 1/2
Singapore	166 1/2

Tone.—Market Steady

LONDON, July 2.

Rentes 3 per cent 52¼.
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 3/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 7/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Bear covering. Quiet.

Interest day to day loans	1½
Interest 7 days market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

Middle quotations:—
Stockholm 16.33
Christiania 32.18
Amsterdam 11.50
Switzerland 24.33
Belgium yesterday's 95.46
Athens yesterday's 251.50

LONDON, July 2.

Exchange on London in Paris 8.385.
Exchange on London in Germany 18.170.000 600,000.
Exchange on London in Italy 100.
NEW YORK, July 2.
Demand Bills 43.300.

DISCOUNTS.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.

Discount Bank Bills 3 M/st	37/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st	41/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st	43/4
5 per cent Reuter's	24 3/8

WAR LOANS.

LONDON, July 2.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£88
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£92
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47	£101
Consols 2½ per cent	£56 3/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	£47½
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan)	£66¼
Government Securities 3 per cent	£57
Conversion Loan	£77
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	£100 1/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent	£113

BULLION.

... BOMBAY, July 3.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/2/6
„ forward Rs. 16/3/3
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/8/9
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/9/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/9/9
Bar silver ready, Rs. 82/7/0
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82/10/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82/15

LONDON, July 2.

Bar gold ready, s. 95-4
Silver ready, d. 34-6
Silver forward, d. 34.7
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, Continent and India bought, America sold.

GOLD.

Bombay July 3.

Ready:—25-8-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asad	25—9—3	25—9—0	25—9—0	
Sravan	25—10—0	25—9—9	25—9—9	

Teji Mandi.
Asad 0—2—3 Gine Rine 16/2/3
Vaida
Sravan 0—5—0 Gina Rine 16/3/0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 3.

Ready:—82—9—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asad	82—7—0	82—10—0		82—10—0
Sravan	82—11—0	82—14—0		82—14—0

Asad 0—12—0
Tej Mandi
Sravan 1—8—0
Vaida
Tone-Market Steady

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 3.

A sharp drop of 106 points in old crop and 91 to 100 points in new crop has been repeated to-day. The market declined on long liquidation on Bearish Agricultural Bureau Report. Liverpool has been reported 5 points up in old crop and unchanged to 1 point lower in new crop.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 2nd instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

"General feeling bearish. Short interest increasing. Weekly weather report favourable."

Messrs. Bruel and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 2nd July (6-45 p.m.) as under:—

"Condition of the cotton crop is 71.2 per cent. against 69.9 per cent same time last year. Acreage is 40,403,000 compared with same time last year was 38,287,000. Crop 12,144,000 Bales against 11,412,000 Bales last year."

The Bureau Report published yesterday is decidedly more bearish than was originally expected but it is really of little value as a guide to the final outturn of the crop as the latter is liable to be marred during the next two months. For the time being the report will have a bearish influence on the market particularly as the weather has continued to be fairly good after the 25th June.

In sympathy with the heavy fall in New York futures the Marwadi Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 508 i.e., Rs. 8 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening of the session Offices, several Commission Houses, and one Japan Office were free sellers and the market declined to Rs. 501½. Buying by Jobbers and Shroffs caused an improvement and the prices touched Rs. 504/ and after sharp fluctuations the market closed dull at Rs. 503 at 6-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market was kept closed.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 548 and gradually gave way to Rs. 545 in sympathy with the decline in Broach, but again recovered to Rs. 548 on buying by Exporters and Shroffs and closed at Rs. 549. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 476 and gradually eased to Rs. 472 closing at Rs. 472½. F.G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 517 and Rs. 425 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday. The Sewri markets are closed to-day also for ready and forward business.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

3rd July 1924.

New York Market 2nd July 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last know prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29.90	July		29.85—08	28.84	—106
25.18	Oct.	25 20+02	25.21+03	24.18	—100
24.48	Dec.			25 52	—96
24.26	Jan			23.33	—93
24.45	March			23.52	—93
24.53	May			23.62	—91

Agricultural Bureau Report:—71.02 per cent

(Against 69.9 per cent. last year, and 10 years average 74.8 per cent. Shows an improvement of 5.4 per cent. over last month's report.) Acreage 40,403,000.

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 25.32 (10-16 a.m.), lowest 24.15, (2-56 p.m.), range 117 points. Production 12,144,000.

Agricultural Bureau Report is materially better than was expected, and consequently market may go lower temporarily, but as crop has yet to pass the critical months of July and August think it risky to be short. Prefer await opportunity lower prices on which to affect purchases.

Liverpool, Market 2nd July 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
13.59	July			16.64	+95
14.88	Oct.	14.90+02	14.90+02	14.87	—01
14.39	Jan.	14 41+02	14.41+02	14.39	
14.27	Mar.			14.27	
14.14	May.			14.14	
	Egyptian.				
18.63	Nov.			18.58	—05
18.43	Jan.			18.37	—06

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 260,000. Weather cool, eastern belt moderate rains. Forecast: Central belt generally fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy.

(1) American cross rate 4.33 1/4. Market quiet waiting Bureau Report.

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 2.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
„ „ Sales of East Indian	Nil

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans Spot fair demand		7.19
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		23.35
New York 11 a.m.	July	29.81
(As known in Liverpool Oct.		25.26
at closing time)	Jan.	24.35
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July	28.04
	Oct.	24.46

Liverpool, July 2.

To-day's prices.

	July	16.64+.05
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C.	Oct.	14.87—.01
Liverpool „	Jan.	14.30—
	March	14.27—

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.

Future delivery prices:—	
July	16.64
August	—
September	15.50
October	14.90
November	—
December	—
January	14.42
February	—
March	—
April	—
May	—
June	—
July	—

EGYPTIANS July 20.90 November 18.55.

Liverpool, July 3

July	16.63—.01
Aug.	15.43—.65
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.24—.63
Nov.	—
December	13.85—.64
January	13.77—.62
Feb.	—
Mar.	13.67—.60
April	—
May	13.55—.59
June	—
Egyptians:—July	20.45
Nov.	18.05

CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.

July	16.64
August	16.08
September	15.47
October	14.87
November	14.62
December	14.49
January	14.39
February	14.32
March	14.27
April	14.20
May	14.14
June	14.02
July	13.96

Tone:—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.

M. G. Bengal "Fully Good"	11.60
M. G. Bengal "Fine"	11.40
Bhawnagar, "Good"	11.80
No. 1. Oomra. "Fully Good"	11.55
No. 1 Oomra "Fine"	2.05
M. G. No. 1 Oomra "Good"	12.58
M. G. Broach "Good"	1.40
M. G. Broach "Fully Good"	1.80
M. G. Broach "Fine"	12.20
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	10.90
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	11.30
M. G. Scinde "Fine"	11.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.

July	21.12
August	20.77
September	20.42
October	19.15
November	18.58
December	18.48
January	18.37
February	18.32
March	18.32
April	18.27
May	18.17

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, July 2.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	4,000
„ „ to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York	
„ „ July	28.84—.103
„ „ October	24.18—.109
„ „ Dec.	23.52—.96
„ „ Jan.	23.33—.93
Spot Cotton at New York	29.90—.100
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.35—90
Futures „ „ July	25.28—.84
„ „ „ October	23.38—104
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15 1/4
Silver Foreign Mined	66 1/8

AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES.

New York, July 2.

To-day's Prices.

July	28.84—106
Futures at New York Oct.	24.18—1.00
Dec.	23.52—.96
Jan.	23.33— 93

METALS.

LONDON, July 2.

English best Selected Copper	£65½
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£61½
Copper Braziers	£82 3/4
Yellow Metal	£7 3/4
Hard Spelter	£28 5/8
Corrugated sheets	£18 3/8

LIVERPOOL, July 2.

Tin Block	231 1/8

BRASS.

Bombay, July 3.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	67 0 0
Do. „	1	63 8 0
Do. „	1 1/4	63 8 0
Do. „	1 1/2	63 8 0
Do. „	1 3/4	64 0 0
Do. „	2	64 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 3.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	70 0 0
Copper	1/	68 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	68 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	68 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	68 8 0
Copper	2/	68 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		63 4 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
German Brass Metal 3/4		64 0 0
„ „ to 1		62 0 0
„ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		62 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		67 0 0
American Copper 3/4		70 0 0
„ „ to 1, 1 1/4		69 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 3.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1 0 9
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 2 3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 15 0
David	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 14 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 15 0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 13 3
Lighthouse	No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan	No. 40 1	1 10 9
Do.	No. 42 1/2	1 14 0
Do.	No. 20	1 3 6
Do.	No. 32	1 7 9

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, July 3.

(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-days closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms Ready.	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	48 0 0	7 1 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	47 0 0	7 1 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	49 0 0	7 3 6
Rapeseed, Brown Kutni	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Boid	12 9 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 3 0	12 11 0
Teelseed White 85-15	88 0 0	18 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	72 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	12 0 0	13 0 0
Groundnuts	78 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed	8 14 0	7 6 0
Barley	38 0 0	..
Castorseed	78 0 0	16 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		
Delivery	40 0 0	5 14 0
Forward,	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 11 9	
Wheat, A/S	7 7 6	
Linseed, April/May	13 5 0	
Linseed Sept.	13 8 3	
Groundnuts J/A	78 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Assd	80 4 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/A	18 0 0	
Cotton seed J/A	5 15 0	

WHEATS.

LONDON, July 3.

Rezario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 47/9 July/August buyers. Firm.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 46/9 July August Buyers. Firm.

Australian 49/3 July/August sellers quiet.

Choice White Karachi 48/3 July/August sellers. Firm.

Soft Red Karachi 47/6 July/August sellers. Firm.

SEEDS.

LONDON, July 2.

Cottonseed Bombay £10½ nearest value July/August.

Castorseed Bombay £27½ sellers for July/August.

SEEDS.

LONDON, July 1.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for June/July shipment to London and Hull at £20/11/3. In Linseed La Plata Argentine for June/July and July/August shipment to Hull at £19/3/9. In wheat, Cargo, choice white Karachi for August shipment at 48/3. In wheat, Parcel, choice white Karachi 48/4 afloat. Linseed:—Linseed oil and wheat Firm. Cottonseed, steady, quiet.

OPENING LONDON COLONIAL WOOL SALES.

Demand has been principally on account of Home trade withdrawals. Frequent prices to 10 per cent. lower compared with those of May.

LINSEED.

LONDON, July 2.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 20 3/4 July/August sellers.

Offers at Easier rates demand quiet

Raw Linseed oil naked spot net 39 3/8 July sellers.

Raw Buyers etc., 39 September/December Done and Sellers.

RUBBER.

LONDON, July 2.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure August and September ellers 11

Plantation First Latex Crepe July 10 5/8

TONE:—Firm and sellers are reserved. There is a fair inquiry for near deliveries.

CARGO WHEATS.

LONDON, July 3.

Rezario San Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 48/4 1/2 paid for May shipment.

Victorian 49/6 for August shipment paid.

Choice White Karachi 48/6 paid for August shipment.

Barley Kaarchi 34/9 July/August sellers.

THE COST OF LIVING.

LABOUR OFFICE ESTIMATES.

A RISE OF THREE POINTS.

All articles	53 per cent
Food only	47 per cent

The Labour Office estimates that in June 1924 the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay was three points above the level of the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the index was approximately 150 in May and 153 in June 1924. The general index is 21 per cent below the high-water mark reached in October 1920, 7 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1922 and one per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1923. The index has reached a level approximating to that of August 1918.

Food including cereals, pulses, and other food articles rose by nearly 3 per cent during the month owing chiefly to a uniform rise in the prices of cereals except wheat. In 'other food articles' there was a rise of 8 points in sugars, 7 points in gud and 27 points in potatoes, the last being seasonal. The prices of gram, tea, salt and onions remained stationary. There was no change in the clothing index during the month.

All items: Average percentage increase over July 1914.

Owing to the housing difficulty of the Bombay industrial classes there is no fall in the rents paid by the. Statistics of house rents for all wards of the city have recently been collected and will shortly be published.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, July 3

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Elphinstone	1 1 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 31/40 inches	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 4 1/2
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 6 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 7 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth × Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Century (Bugle)	1 6 0
Diamond Chula	1 5 6
Salita.—	
Pebaney per lb	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 3
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 9
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finley per piece	6 12 0
Pearl per piece	..
Hindustan per piece	7 2 0
Bleached Check	
Kasturchand per piece	7 12 0
Bombay United per piece	7 12 0
Black Check—	
Textile per piece	8 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124	
Pearl	12 8 0
Hindustan	12 12 0

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, July 3.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 21/3 July sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 21 July/September sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 20/10 1/2 October/December sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 21/4 October December sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 31/4 October/December sellers.

Tone:—Quieter.

1st Cuban Sugar 19/6 July sellers.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

BOMBAY, July 3, 24.5 p.m.

Ready prices recorded no fluctuations, with better purchase enquiries. To-day's offtake for local consumptions amounts to 3,100 bags, showing a satisfactory purchase demand for Spot Sugar.

Our forward market in sympathy with the easier tendency of Java and London market has exhibited a weakening tendency and has evidenced a drop of 3, 2, and 1 d. per cwt. in June, June/July, and July/Aug./Sept. shipment price-levels of yesterday evening respectively.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 22/8 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment Rs. 17/8 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Steamer, Howrah. sh. 22/6 per cwt. FBH.

Fine White Java Sugar Steamer Dongra, sh. 22/5 per cwt. FBH.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June sh. 21/10 per cwt. FBH.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June/July sh. 21/4 per cwt. FBH.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July/Aug./Sept. sh. 20/8 per cwt. FBH.

RAPESEEDS.

LONDON, July 2.

Ferozpore real Bold £18 1/8 sellers for July/August.

Toria £18 3/8 sellers for July/August.

Brown Cawnpore £17 3/4 sellers for July/August.

Yellow Gujarat £19½ quoted for July/August shipment to London.

Held higher and little doing.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed quiet at £19 1/8 sellers for July/August shipment.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for June/July shipment to London and to Hull at £20 3/4 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for June/July shipment to Hull at £19—1—3. In Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi at 48/6 for August shipment. In Barley, Indian, Parcel, according to sample at 35/6 afloat.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court.

Royal Asiatic Society:—A lecture by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Zwemer on the "New World of Islam," at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

S.S. "China" with English Mails expected at 3 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 5.

The S. S. Macedonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

4th annual genl. meeting of Central Co-operative Institute (B. B.), Topiwala Bldgs., Sandhurst Road West, 4 p.m.

Cricket Matches: Islam Gym. vs. B. B. & C. I. Rly. C.C. (2) Parsi Gym. vs. Hornets' C.C. (3) Hindu Gym. vs. Young Friends Union, (4) Young Muslim Sporting Club vs. Ralli Bros.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July 4 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 6m; Sunset 7h 20m.
July 5 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 6m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 6 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 7m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 7 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 7m., Sunset 7h. 20m
July 8 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 7m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 9 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 10 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 8m, Sunset 7h. 20m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st [illegible], 1924:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	17-0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-0	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore)	7-0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	15-0
Inter III Poona Express	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9-0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-40	9-0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11-15	16-0x
Gujrat Mail	8-42	20-45
Delhi Express	6-30	21-y
Kathiawar (Express	7-10	21-35
Express	20-26	7-5 z

x A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for first and 2nd class passenger their servants and luggage.

A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturday arriving there at 11-10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

z This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

No. 3 Down Express leaving Colaba at 7-5 and No. 4 Up Express due at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at Daman Road, Dahanu Road and Gholvad on Sundays and all Gazetted holidays.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

KANTILAL MULCHAND DESAI—died at his residence, Temple View, Vachha Gandhi Road, Gamdevi on Wednesday (the 2nd instant). Uthanana ceremony will take place on Friday (the 4th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

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MOTAFARAMNA—Bai Binbai, widow of Dossabhoy Hormasji Motafarmna (Late Stationmaster, Bulsar) and the mother of Mr. Framroz, Special Traffic Inspector, B. B. & C. I. Railway and Driver K. Dossabhoy and Dy. Stationmaster Hormasji B. B. & C. I. Railway, B.A.M.Y., expired Wednesday evening, 2nd instant, at Rly. quarters, Santa Cruz. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing sons and relatives.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K.'s steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 2nd inst., and is due to arrive here via., Colombo on 14th idem.

"CHILDREN'S BILL."

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, M.A., will speak on the "Children's Bill" at the Y. M. C. A. Byculla Branch, Reynolds Road, Byculla, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Dr. A. K. Contractor, M.D. (Lond.) will deliver a lecture on Medicine on Friday the 4th inst., at 6-15 p.m. in the National Medical College Hall."

INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LIMITED.

The Profit of the Bank for the Half Year ending 30th June 1924 is Rs. 3,08,371-9-4 including Rs. 9,806-5-10 carried forward from last year's Profit.

BENGAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

"The construction works at Jadabpur being not complete the Bengal Technical Institute will be re-opened after the summer vacation on the 21st July 1924 instead of 9th July as was previously settled and notified".

THE SCHOOL OF RELIGIONS.

Miss M. Lambeart of the Wilson College will lead a Study Circle in Christianity. The Circle will meet on Fridays at 6-30 p.m. beginning from the 4th July 1924. Those who wish to take advantage of it should communicate to the Secretary, School of Religions, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum.

DAILY MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 2nd July 1924 to 6 a.m. of 3rd July 1924.

Small-pox attacks 6 deaths nil; Cholera attacks nil deaths nil; Plague attacks nil deaths nil; Influenza attacks nil deaths nil. Total mortality (exclusive of still born). 86 Total mortality this day last year 70.

"A public meeting of the citizens of Ghatkopar will be held on the 6th instant at 8 p.m. (S. T.) in Ramji Assar Vidyalaya Hall to express the most heartfelt condolence for the most untimely and sudden death of Sheth Vissanjee Jeewandas J. P.

THE ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League public lectures will be delivered at 5 p.m. at the Aryan Education Society's High School, Angre's wady, Girgaum during July as follows:—On the 6th by Mr. S. K. Naique on "Shet Ramkrishna Bhandarkar" whose 85th the birth day falls on that day; on the 13th by Mr. S. G. Vaza, B.A. Editor—"Servant of India on "Indians in East Africa;" on the 20th by Mr. K. L. Ogle, Editor—"Lokaman-ya" on "Kalidas and Polities" at 4 p.m. at Hira dance and Mr. Valentine Fonseca presided. B.A., Editor "Induprakash" on Labour problem."

THE TIVIMNENSES UNION.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Tivimnenses Union was held in the Goan Union High School Hall on Sunday last at 11 a.m. There was a large attendance and Mr. Valentine Fonseca Presided. The report and the statements of accounts were duly adopted and a Committee consisting of President, Mr. Ignatius Fonseca; Vice President, Mr. Joachim X. DeSouza; Secretary Mr. Albino R. DeSouza; Vice Secretary, Mr. Manuel DeSouza; Treasurer, Mr. Antony F. DeSouza; Vice Treasurer, Mr. Victor C. Dias and ten other members was unanimously appointed.

BHATIA MATERNITY INFANT WELFARE SERVICE.

Under the auspices of the Bhatia Maternity Infant Welfare and Nursing Service, Bombay, a lecture on "Care of Infants," will be delivered by Dr. H. V. Tilak, Hon. Medical Officer of the Khatau Maternity Hospital, Bombay, at the Khatau Building, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on Friday the 4th of July 1924, at 4 p.m. Bhatia ladies are requested to attend.

FREE CURE.

Mr. Suresh Chandra Chakraborty, member, Tipperah District Board, writes that Swami Swarupanandaji Maharaj, who had studied Tantrik remedies for bodily ailments, is prepared to treat people suffering from small-pox and insanity free of charge and his services can be availed of by patients at their own place. Those who may be in need of the Swamiji's services should communicate with him at the Lokashiksha Prachar Samity, Vidyakote, Tipperah, Bengal, or at the Sree Kalyan Math Samity, Kamalasagar, A. B. Railway, Bengal.

MEETING OF KARNATAK RESIDENTS.

A meeting of all Karnatak residents in Bombay will be held in the Saraswat Building, Gamdevi, to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Sjt. Gangadher Rao Deshpande, Sjt. Kowjalgi and Sjt. K. Sadashiv Rao will address the meeting on Belgaum Congress and the duty of Karnatak. At the same place today at 4 p.m. (S.T.), the same speakers will address Karnatak ladies in Bombay on the same subject.

A FATAL FALL.

At about 9 a.m. on Wednesday, one Badruddin Kamruddin, residing at Dhanji Street went to the Princess Street Police Station and reported that his uncle named Abdulali Rassolali aged about 50 years who had fallen from a staircase had died.

The police made enquiries and it was discovered that the deceased was an old man suffering from paralysis. At about 10-30 a.m. on the 20th of June last, while he was going up the staircase he fell down accidentally from the first step. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment. On the 30th June he was brought home from the hospital as he said he was feeling uneasy there. He however died at 2 a.m. on Wednesday.

As there were no eye witnesses the Coroner ordered the disposal of the body as no foul play was suspected.

SERIOUS MOTOR COLLISION.

A serious motor collision occurred on Thursday at about 1 p.m. at Hornby Road when a Parsi gentleman sustained some injuries on his body and a groom was thrown off his seat on a victoria.

It appeared a motor car No. 7390 was going from Bori Bunder towards Flora Fountain and another car No. 7760 was coming from the opposite direction when a collision occurred disabling both the cars. A private car which was closely following car No. 7390 dashed into the car the impact throwing the occupants of the gharry, viz: a Parsi gentleman as well as his coachman off their seats injuring them badly. Both the cars were considerably damaged while the horse of the victoria received some injury on the head.

RAILWAY TRAIN FATALITY.

On Wednesday at about 5-30 p.m. one Kashinath Padekar (60) was crossing the railway lines near Curry Road Station when he was knocked down by a local train and run over Death was instantaneous.

FINED FOR EVADING LEGAL FARE.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday Mr. Frank Oliveira acting Chief Presidency Magistrate decided the case in which Captain A. L. Rogers O.B.E. was charged by Jehangir Bapuji Nazir, a taxi-driver with omitting to pay the legal fare, when it was demanded by him.

The complainant stated that the accused engaged his taxi on the night of April 15 from Grand Hotel to Tajmahal Hotel. On arriving at the latter place, the Captain attempted to go away without paying his fare which amounted to Rs. 1-14. It was further alleged that he abused the complainant by uttering insulting words.

The complainant then referred the matter to the police who referred him to a Magistrate.

The complainant in his examination said that he went to the hotel the next day and knocked at the door of the Captain's room for a considerable time. The accused suddenly rushed out of his room in a fury and started abusing him.

The case, it must be remembered, had to be postponed several times owing to the failure of the Captain to be present in Court, until Mr. Frank Oliveria, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate issued a warrant of arrest against him.

Mr. B. H. Daruwalla, who appeared for the complainant, said that the Captain had written letter to his client holding out threats if he would not with-draw his case. He submitted that in addition to his fare his client was entitled to Rs. 25 by way of costs and compensation.

The accused who depended himself in course of his statement said that as he was in a hurry to have a drink he went upstair thinking that the taxi-driveh would wait till he was paid off. Five minutes later, when he sent down a man, but he could not see the taxi. His impression was that if passengers should leave a taxi without telling the driver any thing it was ordinarily implied that the taxi should wait till the bill was cleared.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to pay to the complainant his fare of Rs. 1-6 and an additional sum of Rs. 25 by way of costs and compensations.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SERVICE.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

On Thursday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola again moved adjournment of the house as a protest against holding Corporation's meetings frequently by the President. The President stuck to the letter of the law and said if the house so desired he was prepared to take counsel's opinion. He explained it was for the house to consent to adjourn the meeting and for the President to fix the day and the time. After some discussion he promised to carry out the resolution of the Corporation to hold meetings thrice a week and the motion of adjournment was ultimately withdrawn.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President dated the 19th June 1924 from Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary, All-India Social Service League, Bombay, forwarding a copy of the resolutions on "Open Spaces, play grounds and direct games" for children passed by the All-India Social Workers' Conference in 1923.

Mrs. Hodgkinson moved that the matter be referred to the Sanitary Measures Committee with a request that they would consider the suggestion made and submit a report after consultation with the Commissioner and conferring with Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. H. W. Bryant.

Dr. Master seconded and the resolution was carried.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Messrs. Hatimbhoy Goolamhusein and Bros. in a letter to the Corporation stated that the present automatic service of the Bombay Telephone Company was very troublesome and that the phone hardly works 8 days in a month; that they complained several times to the Company but that no attention had been paid to their complaints. Enquiring as to how long they should suffer and what steps should be taken in the matter and requesting that the matter may be immediately looked into.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the applicants be informed that the Corporation could not interfere in the matter.

Dr. Dadachanji said as the new agreement with the Telephone Company was not signed the Corporation could not at present do anything in regard to the complaint.

Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the Corporation ought to be more mindful in regard to the efficiency of the telephone service. The Corporation, he submitted, had a right to impose a condition in the agreement that the service should be efficient. He hoped this condition would be imposed when the new agreement was entered into between the Corporation and the Telephone Company. In regard to the new Automatic System, he said, since its inception the telephone service had been more worthless and the public were complaining more bitterly against it than they had done against the old system. Perhaps this may be due to installing the automatic machines without making sure that they were efficient or there were not sufficient experts to manage the machines.

Mr. J. B. Petit moved an amendment that the letter be recorded. Mr. Petit said his personal experience in regard to the new system was of a pleasant character and it was premature to pass any judgment on the efficiency at present. He urged the Corporation to give the Telephone Company further trial.

Mr. M. F. Bisni seconded the amendment.

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham in supporting the amendment said his personal experience was that the present system was much more satisfactory than the old one.

The Commissioner said about two years ago the Corporation demanded automatic system from the Telephone Company and the latter introduced that system at the expense of Rs. 75 lacs. He thought the present service was working satisfactorily. During the old system the "hallow" girl at the end of the telephone had no respect at times even for the Municipal Commissioner but now the system was changed for the better and he hoped it was the experience of other members too that it was working satisfactorily. It's no use, he said, kicking the Company after a month's trial.

Mr. B. T. Desai was surprised that new agreement was not entered into yet with the Telephone Company especially when the old one had expired.

Dr. J. V. Vora said he had seen the copy of the new agreement but he did not see any clause in regard to the efficiency.

Mr. Petit's amendment was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

MOTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

At about 5-30 p.m. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved an adjournment of the house in order to draw the attention to the inconvenience caused to members by holding frequent meetings of the Corporation by the President.

Mr. Fazal said when on last Tuesday he moved adjournment of the house, he was ruled out of order.

President:—Please give your reasons.

Mr. Fazal said the adjournment of a meeting entirely rested with the majority of the Corporation. Sometimes meetings were adjourned to days which clashed with the meetings of the Port Trust or Improvement Trust.

President:—The position is that it has been all along a practice that the power of adjournment rested with the Corporation but the day and time was fixed by the President.

Mr. Fazal continuing quoted section 36 (n) of the Municipal Act and submitted that according to this section the adjournment of the meeting of the Corporation from time to time rested entirely on the majority of the Councillors present.

The President said the practice all along was that the President adjourned the meetings with the consent of the house and the day and time was to be fixed by the President. If this interpretation was doubted, he was perfectly willing to take counsel's opinion, if the majority of the house required him to do so.

Mr. Fazal said if the President took counsel's opinion, he would withdraw his motion.

Dr. M. F. Bisni in seconding the motion said he was one of those who was very much inconvenienced by the adjournment of frequent meetings.

The President said there was a resolution of the Corporation to fix three days in a week, viz.—Monday, Tuesday and Thursday and he meant to follow that resolution.

Mr. Winterbothem said to take counsel's opinion on such a question would be waste of money. It was impossible for 106 members to fix a day and time of the meeting. He would be satisfied if the President fixed three days in a week for adjourning the meeting.

Mr. Fazal then withdrew his motion in view of the President's promise to carry out the Corporation's resolution to hold meetings three days in a week.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday at 3 p.m.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A PIR.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, July 1.

To-day afternoon was resumed the Magisterial enquiry at the Palli Hill Court, Bandra before Mr. Modak, Sub-Divisional Magistrate into the complaint lodged by one Abdool Karim Azimulla, a Sari merchant of Kurla, charging four Hindus with murder and abetment of murder.

Mr. Haji, Bar-at-Law with Mr. Paul A. Pereira, B.A. LL.B., appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. S. R. Oka, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Peter DeSouza, District Pleader defended the accused.

Six more witnesses were examined whose cross-examination was reserved.

Mr. S. S. Belgrami, Engineer, said: I am President of the Kurla Municipality. I am residing at Kurla for the last 14 years. I do not know any of the accused. They are neither my friends nor enemies. I have no dealings with them. The Hindus and Mahomedans are very nearly equal in number. Neither before nor after was there any ill-feeling between the two communities. I have not heard of Hindus being robbed by Mahomedans or 'vice versa.' I did not hear of any Pathans committing such dacoities in the houses of Hindus or Mahomedans. If any such had been committed I would have been informed being President. Such reports should come to me. No Mahomedans or Hindus have petitioned to me or the Municipality against Pathans or dacoits. I know the Maulana Fakir was liked and venerated by men at Kurla. My house is about 3 furlongs away from the Junction of the Agra Road. I have never been on the Agra Road. I did not see the steam roller either on 12th or subsequently. On the 12th June I did not hear a number of people running away. At night time up to mid-night, nor did I hear any one chasing others with shouts of "Dacoits or Pathans". I have been informed that the Maulana Fakir met his death. I do not know personally the circumstances under which this happened. I received a petition from the citizens on Monday or Tuesday on a General Board meeting when 2 or 3 hundred Mahomedans had collected. The petition was signed by several respectable Mahomedans and in the meeting Mr. Fitwalla gave a note of Rs. 50 to help the Mahomedans to file a suit. The original petition is sent to the Collector but I can produce the copy. I am not sure about it. The original was sent to the Collector. There was no resolution passed but I took the sense of the Board and they agreed to send the petition to the Collector. Nobody came to me and stated the circumstances under which the Maulana was murdered. I know one Wagan Ram Nath. He is a member of the Kurla Municipality. He resides in Old Kurla. There was a managing committee meeting after the date of petition when there was a talk in the Municipal Office about the murder of Maulana Fakir. He made a statement relating to the Maulana's murder. I know the Fouzdar of Kurla. His name is Shinde. I do not know his full name. At about 2 a.m. on Monday after the 3rd day ceremony of the deceased the Police Sub-Inspector made a statement to me relating to the Maulana Fakir's murder. I did not attend the funeral of the Maulana.

Abedulla Hazrat Pirzada said: I have been Secretary of the Kurla Municipality for the last 12 years. The Mahomedans are the largest community so far as I know. I know accused Nos. 1 and 4. No. 1 is connected with the P. W. D., whether as a servant or contractor, I do not know. He resides in Old Kurla. No. 4 also resides here. I do not know his occupation. I knew Maulana Fakir personally. He is killed. He was a religious man. I knew him for 4 or 5 years. He was a learned man just like a Maulvi. He was generally called Maulana. He resided at Kassaiwade in the Muzzafarkhana..

"SAW BEING DRAGGED."

Dawood Suleman a Khoja said he knew the Maulana Fakir, that he had returned from Bombay on the night the Malana was murdered; he alighted at Kurla Station at 9 or 8-45 p.m. Witness said he saw Maulana Fakir being dragged. He knew accused No. 1 he also knew No. 3 Luxooman and No. 4. He knew accused Mahadev who was not present in the Court. All the four were dragging him by a rope. No. 3 had a stick No. 1 had an iron bar. No. 4 had stones. They brought him beating towards the steam roller. They were beating with sticks and with what they had in their hands. The deceased was bleading from the head. Witness told them near the 'dharamsala' that he is a Fakir and not a thief. The accused said: "He is a thief, and not a Fakir and he ought to be killed." No. 2 tugged him and he fell. When he fell No. 1 said he was shamming, then they all four began beating him. Then they lifted him and brought him to the front wheel of the steam roller and there tied him with a small thin rope to the wheel. While trying the rope gave way and No. 1 then ordered No. 2 to bring a thick rope which he brought, and No. 1 then tied the rope round the neck of the deceased and also to the legs and then fastened him to the wheel. They all four beat him with sticks and crowbar. Then Maulana cried "Is there no one to give me justice?" No. 1 then said "Take this "insaff" (Justice) with the stick: this is justice for you." Witness said: "Don't beat." No. 4 said "Kill him. I don't care if he dies." They were beating him on the head, body and legs. Witness told the accused not to beat him but to inform the police. He saw Maulana dropping on the side. No. 1 was there then; also the other accused. At the time of the assault he remonstrated with the assailants but they said "You are his partner, go away or you shall be killed." No 1 searched the person of the Maulana. A tin pot, a spoon, a box of matches and 'biddees' were found: no notes, no gold, no 'heera', no 'motee', witness then went home.

Abdul Kavi Pathan, Pesh Imam said he was the Pesh Imam of Jamma Musjid at New Kurla. He had been seeing the Maulana for the last three years. The Maulana died on 12th June, as he was coming to the Municipal School he was told by a woman that Pathan dacoits had come and that one of them had been caught and killed at Old Kurla. He attended the funeral of the Maulana. About 1,000 persons had attended.

At this state the case was postponed for next day.

BAIL GRANTED.

BANDRA, July 2.

His Worship having refused bail the defence moved the Thana Sessions Court and the Sessions Judge Mr. Dadiba Mehta ordered the accused to be released on bail on a security of Rs. 1000 each and in their own recognisance for a like amount.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Lt. M. C. Sinclair has been appointed on return from leave, to be Assistant Political Resident, Aden, vice Major H. M. Wightwick proceeded on leave.

Major A. S. Meek, C.M.G., on return from leave, to be Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Rao Bahadur Manishankar R Trivedi.

Rao Bahadur Manishanker Rajaram Trivedi, on relief, to be Deputy Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Mr. Yeshvantrai V. Vohra reverting.

Rao Bahadur H. N. Gosalia, Acting Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, is granted leave on average pay for two months in continuation of the leave already granted to him.

Mr. P. E. Percival, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge Hyderabad, vice Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., on relief, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. Dialmal Doulatram, LL.B., reverting.

Mr. Kashinath Gurunath Kulkarni, LL.B., to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, vice, Mr. K. B. Vasudev, LL.B.

Mr. Keshavrao Balkrishna Vasudev, LL.B., on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Surat, vice Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, LL.B., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Anand Krishna Asnudi, LL.B., to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona, vice Mr. K. K. Thakor, LL.B., transferred.

Mr. Krishnalal Kirparam Thakor, LL.B., on relief, to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. M. I. Kadri, LL.B., O.B.E.

Khan Bahadur Mahbub Mian Imam Baksh Kadri LL.B., O.B.E., on relief, to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge, Nasik, vice Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Dr. D. P. Patravali has been appointed to be Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, Bombay, on probation for one year.

BENGAL SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET DEMANDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

The figures in yesterday's message regarding the supplementary budget demands in the next session of the Bengal Legislative Council are incorrect. The total demands amount to Rs. 22,79,805 and not to Rs. 27,88,805, as previously wired. The demand under Education is Rs. 6,35,400 on account of the pay of inspecting officers. In the event of this demand being rejected an alternative demand of Rs. 2,69,000 towards their pay up to the expiry of the notice of discharge will be made. In the case of the Medical establishment a demand of Rs. 38,000 will be made. If it is rejected an alternative demand of Rs. 2,40,000 (?) will be made.

SHORANUR-NILAMBUR RY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, July 3.

Preliminary operations in connexion with the Shoranur Nilambur Railway are being carried out. The Chief Engineer of the South Indian Railway visited Nilambur last week, to inspect the progress of operations, and the Government survey of the line has reached a point about seventeen miles from Shoranur. It is understood that 800 Moplah prisoners will be employed on part of the work.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTES OPEN STRONG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

The Imperial Bank of India lowered its rate this morning on demand loans to five per cent.

Jutes swing to better support by operators. Howrah and Clive opened strong and after some fluctuations rates eased on to some extent. Reliance continued to be a strong feature and the higher denominations were firmer. In coals Baraboni improved slightly while Singaran "A" was dealt in at the existing quotation. Likewise Burrakur, Gopalichuck, Borrea and New Beerbhoom noted some improvement. In teas a moderate business took place with rates well maintained. Takvar and Dimakusi were quoted higher. In miscellaneous Triton Insurance changed hands at the previous days' rate otherwise there was nothing interesting to record. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 67/12. 5 per cent bonds 1933 98/5, 6 per cent bonds 1930 103/12.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref. 90.

Railways:—Howrah Amta Light Railway 105/8.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/4. Bengal Luxmi Cotton 113/8. Kesoram 4/2. New Victoria 2.

Jutes:—Alliance 537. Anglo-India 369. Auckland 225. Bally 214/8. Birla 9/1. Cheviot 257. Clive 38/6. Champdany 178. Dalhousie 394. Delta 467/8. Fort William 323. Hooghly pref. 19/2. Howrah 43/10. Hukumchand ord. 11/8. Kamarhatty 357. Kankinarrah 432/8. Kinnison 923. Naihati 390. New Central ord. 558. New Central pref. 110. Northbrook 56/4. Noddea 44/8. Orient 198. Reliance 57/8. Standard 406. Union 528. Waverley 9.

Coals:—Bansra 10/12. Baraboni 14/14. Borrea 19. Burrakur 37/2. Gopalichuck 26. New Beerbhoom 27/12. Phularitand 2/6. Singaran A 5/8. Singaran B 7/12.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cements annas 11. Triton Insurance 92.

Tea Companies:—Dhalakar 35. Dimakusi 98/2. East India 17/12. Nambernadi ord 19/8. New Tarai 19/4. Savoi 20/8. Seajuli 38/14. Sinceli 81. Tukvar 30/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five pence and demand bill were one shilling four and thirty-one thirty second pence.

LATEST CABLES.

PRINCESS OF WALES STAKES.

LONDON, July 3.

The following is the result of the Princess of Wales Stakes:—

SALMON TROUT	1
PARMENIO	2
OBLITERATE	3

Betting:—5/1 Salmon Trout, 100/30 Parmenio, 100/8 Obliterate.

Eight ran. Won by three lengths, a head between the second and the third.—Reuter.

CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

LONDON, July 3.

With only half a dozen delegates voting against it the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire passed an agreed resolution moved by Sir Edward Dawson regretting the decision of Parliament not to ratify the preferential resolutions of the Imperial Economic Conference and urging the adoption of a liberal and generous inter-Imperial Preference as most desirable for furthering Imperial development and attaining the ideal of eventual freedom of trade within the Empire.—Reuter.

GERMAN REPLY TO ALLIED NOTE.

LONDON, July 3.

Berlin.—The "Echo-de-Paris" report with regard to the redrafting of the German reply to the Allied note on a protest being made by the French Charge d' Affaires against the reservations is semi-officially denied.—Reuter.

TARAKESHWAR,

16 MORE ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TARAKESHWAR, July 2.

Sixteen men were arrested to-day in connection with the Satyagraha movement.

DISTRICT BOARD'S CONFERENCE.

LORD LYTTON'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

His Excellency Lord Lytton to-day opened the Bengal District Board Conference at the Government House. About one hundred delegates representing different District Boards in the Province attended. In the course of his speech the Governor emphasised the importance of such a Conference where problems of administration could be discussed with much advantage and co-operation of Provincial Government and local authorities could be effectively secured. Dealing with the question of water supply the Governor said no Government, however composed, could possibly supply every village in Bengal with water and keep it pure. District Boards were too large administrative bodies to solve the problem satisfactorily. What was wanted was co-operation of smaller bodies an organisation in fact of villages themselves. Government was prepared to provide expert advice but an essential condition of success was that villagers themselves must provide labour and above all must protect their own interests.

TENANTS CO-PARTNERSHIP HOUSING.

A lecture on the above subject was delivered at Saraswat Colony on Sunday evening by Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny, at the request of the representatives of tenant and non-tenent members (residing in "A, B, C and D type Buildings") who convened a meeting to devise means and ways, so as to benefit the shareholdin tenant members.

Mr. Kulkerny remarked that he had a very bitter experience while discussing with Mr. Jamesorr, as he also had worked several schemes of his own, which appeared to be more attractive on account of his eloquent style and convincing arguments. And it took him more than eight months, (from February to October 1915) to approve of the "Tenant Ownership Scheme" on the strength of its own merits, and Mr. Orr would never have yielded had it not been for the fact that the lecturer had the support and backing up of Mr. W. A. Haigh Brown, of King and Co., and who was the President of the European Association, and was also much interested in the "Education, at and Tenant Ownership Housing" for the benefit of the Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Besides, Mr. H. Morror, B. A., late Manager of Messrs. Blackie and Son, who was known to the lecturer for several years, was also from Halifax, being a resident of that place for many years, and Mr. Orr was convinced after referring to him. Mr. Kulkerny, then stated, that he was in a better position to take up the cause of the Saraswat Tenants, in the interest of the Community to mend matters right, in spite of there being so many discrepancies, in the working system of the Suburban Tenant Co-partnership Housing Society of Saraswats, at Santa Cruz.

Before concluding his speech, Mr. Kulkerny appealed to the tenant members, not to get disheartened in spite of the fact that they have invested substantial sums, ranging from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,600, bearing no interest up till now, and moreover that they have to live as mere tenants all their life-time as the Society's officials could even direct them to vacate the tenements giving them two months' notice, under the Society's bye-laws, in the event of any misunderstanding between the tenants and the members of the Controlling Committee, generally known as the Managing Committee.

Mr. Kulkerny then brought his speech to a close, after selecting a "Tenants' Committee to guard the interest of the Saraswat Housing Society, and to keep up the prestige of the community, and after duly explaining in detail the advantages of "Tenant Ownership System", for enabling tenant members to own the tenements, in *twenty-one, twenty-five* and *thirty years*, according to their *investment of one-third, one-fourth* and *one-fifth of the total cost* of the tenements, in which they lived.

A vote of thanks was then proposed and the meeting was brought to a close after thanks to the lecturer.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1924.

RENEWAL OF HOPE.

There is no Indian but will read Mahatma Gandhi's articles in "Young India," recapitulating the happenings at the Ahmedabad meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and pointing to their lessons, with poignant sorrow but not without a renewal of hope. "I saw that I was utterly defeated and humbled," the Mahatma writes, "but defeat cannot dishearten me. It can only chasten me. My faith in my creed stands immovable, I know that God will guide me. Truth is superior to man's wisdom." The Mahatma was sad because he saw the country being weighed in the scale of its own making and found wanting. If the voting on the Gopinath Saha resolution lacerated his heart, the division of opinion on his other resolutions revealed to him, to use Maulana Mahomed Ali's vivid phraseology, the microcosm of the nation in the All-India Congress Committee.

During his absence in jail, the country failed him with the result that to-day it is not in a position immediately to rise to the occasion as he wishes it to do. This is a bitter truth, but a truth nonetheless. To no one has the realisation of it caused greater pain than to the Mahatma as no one has drawn a more inspiring lesson from it than the Mahatma himself. The best the country cannot do now. It must do the next best until it is prepared to do the best. It was thus that the Mahatma moved the deletion of the penal clause in the spinning resolution after it had been carried by a majority in the absence of the Swarajists. The action at once revealed his own moral greatness and the weakness of the people he is leading. Maulana Mahomed Ali expressed the feeling of every right-thinking man when he said with reference to this noble gesture of the Mahatma: "Ever since I have known him I have been one of his ardent though humble admirers, but I can honestly say I never admired him more than when I saw him persuading the No-changers to repeal the penal clause." By that gesture, which inevitably involved the modification of his other resolutions, the Mahatma has ensured the emergence of the Congress, once again, as a living organisation, provided its implications are taken to heart by all Congressmen, be they No-changers or Swarajists, who are now put on their honour to carry out the Congress work to the best of their abilities without indulging in mutual bickerings.

The Congress work must go on as expeditiously as possible. That is the supreme consideration with the Mahatma and it should be the supreme consideration with every Congressman, if he is to prove himself to be worthy of the great national organisation. It is because of this conviction that the call of the Congress is the supreme one that the Mahatma has abandoned his idea of retirement and that he has appealed for silent work without regard to what will happen at Belgaum. What the country needs is not that each party should engage itself in obstructing the path of the other. What the country needs is that the Congress should once again become the most powerful organisation in the country, extending its influence to, and representing, every village. The lesson of Ahmedabad is that, whatever its failure so far, the heart of the nation is sound and that it wants both parties in the Congress to think more of the things that unite them than of those that divide them and carry on the constructive programme under the inspiring guidance of the Mahatma.

THE CITY'S ARCHITECTURE.

One need only pass along the streets of Bombay to realise the drift, the spasmodic, isolated, unrelated efforts towards "improvement" which contribute to the general chaos which distinguishes it. Without an awakened civic consciousness, which at present is neither so compelling nor so intensive as to secure the constant attention of the public mind, it is impossible to interpret civic ideals in terms of well-planned growth of the city. There are few institutions in the city which have undertaken or can undertake the task of awakening that consciousness, of formulating and defining those ideals and finally of interpreting them in the structures and the surroundings of the city. The Bombay Architectural Association appears to be one of the few institutions which can usefully help the public not merely in the formulation and definition of those ideals but also in materially influencing their ultimate interpretations in the structures and surroundings of the city. Architectura is, after all, an embodiment of those ideals at once living and permanent. If the Association realises its responsibilities, its opportunities for service are clear and the possibilities of the realisation of those ideals almost infinite. It may be that it had not yet the chance to attain to the level where it could exercise a perceptible and sane influence over the building and similar activities which appear to disfigure the city with scientific precision and mechanical rapidity. But the chance could be soon found if the Association in its turn gave the public not only an opportunity to understand its aims and objects but also some tangible evidence of its determination to fight the reactionary forces and the vested interests that have for generations befouled one of the fairest sites for a great city in the world. It has, during its short career of less than a decade, begun its work well and wisely. The work at present is divided naturally into two inter-dependent stages. The first may be termed educative and the second protective or rather actively progressive. The importance of the papers discussed before the Association, marking the first educative stage cannot be exaggerated. They are essential as leading towards discussion of future possibilities of ideals examined under present conditions. These discussions will provide the necessary information and the starting point for investigations for both the members of the Association and the public.

The papers, now published in the more or less permanent and easily accessible from of a Year Book, will doubtless be of great service to all those who have begun to think earnestly about the means by which they could render their civic surroundings less intolerable. The discussions must ultimately lead to the precision of aims necessary for all fruitful and growing activities. Take for instance, Mr. Wittet's "Architectural Bamble", the first paper in the Year Book. He has strewn it with helpful "cautions" and also with a fair amount of irritating "asides" and provocative conclusions. His insistence on quality in building materials, on workmanship, and on close contact with actual building materials and activities, the realities which "alone bring insight," will, of course, be appreciated by all. His reference to the "devilment" of the plumber and to the "vandalism" of the electrician or to the "gentleman who has worked his way into the chairmanship of a committee and after creating endless difficulties for the architect in the course of his work may possibly be rewarded by an appreciative government, while the architect remains a shadowy and unknown figure in the background," may appear irritating in certain quarters. His suggestion for the way out of the current chaos in building "styles", though plausible and apparently sound, appears on closer examination to be unconvincing. It does, however, provoke thought. He has expressed well the now universal disapproval of the discredited methods initiated by Viturvius. He realises how they fetter the artist and put a premium on the mediocre mechanic. But he has not succeeded well when he selects individual "reason" unaided by the artistic experience crystalised in the customs, conventions and traditions which distinguish the architecture of a nation. This is not the place to describe the elements of style as indicated from the history of that architecture. But an impartial survey of the history of architectural styles would lead only to one inevitable conclusion. Wren often expressed it. And, in our own times, one of the most well-known students and critics of architecture, Lethaby, arrives at the same conclusion. Mr. Wittet himself, when he is not thinking of Indian architecture, forms the same conclusion when he surveys the growth of styles. He himself suggests that advancement is certain "when you have a concentration of many minds in one particular direction." Can that direction be uncertain or uninspiring for the nation that, despite inconceivable catastrophes, still, fortunately, possesses distinct and living traditions of national architecture?

Or, again, take the paper on Town-Planning, so intimately connected with architecture and so essential for its enduring revival, contributed by Mr. MacDonald. He would like the subject to be studied not only by the architect, engineer and surveyor, but by Municipal authorities and students of sociology; in brief, by "every member of the community." The subject must be approached as a "new art," not the art that is too often regarded as "some species of trimming to be added at pleasure." He would like to "infuse the spirit of the artist" in the design even of our factories. It is evident, from the very brief reference we have made to some of the papers in the Year Book, that it deserves to be closely studied by every one who pretends to take an interest in architecture. But the papers and the discussion, however important and necessary, mark only the first stage. The second and the more important stage in the growth of the Association is obviously dependent on the manner in which it handles questions affecting the prospects of architects and those dealing with the present conditions and the future of Indian architecture. It will be the true measure of its public utility and service. It will need both courage and foresight when it deals with, for instance, questions affecting the future careers of the students of the Architectural School, the question of increased facilities for their training, of improvement in methods of training, of winning for it's members the same recognition and distinction as the R. I. B. A. implies, of the building restrictions and of the obstructions by vested interests. Is the Association ready for the glorious enterprise? If it is, its future and its fame are guaranteed.

Notes of the Day.

The Cawnpore Firing.

The findings of the non-official Committee which enquired into the circumstances connected with the shooting of mill-workers at Cawnpore, go to confirm the impressions which the public received from a perusal of the various reports of the tragedy which appeared in the Press at the time. The Committee find that no occasion had risen to send for police assistance. It was due to "want of foresight, unreasonable temerity and undignified nervousness" that such a call for police help was made. Even after the police had arrived on the scene, nothing untoward would have happened but for the precipitate and entirely uncalled-for charge by the mounted police. As to the actual firing, the Committee fail to see any justification for answering brickbats with bullets "simply because a gentleman who has selected his career in a service which involves risks of all kinds was hit on the topi and leg." They have other methods of dispersing crowds in England and elsewhere than the use of fire-arms. Heads have been broken and damage inflicted on property by British mobs, but has any one heard of the resort to fire-arms by the police? If there had been such resort, would any Government, Conservative, Liberal or Labour, which was responsible for it, have retained its office for twenty-four hours after the event? But, then, British lives are not held so cheap as Indian lives. The Committee also find that the shooting was done "indiscriminately and absolutely at random irrespective of consequences." The Committee find that no thought was given to the well-established and humane practice of aiming low, for most of the injuries were inflicted on the upper part of the body. This is entirely in conflict with the official version that the firing was controlled and carefully directed.

—And Parliament?

The Cawnpore tragedy has been officially whitewashed, but the memory of it will not soon be obliterated from the public mind. Speaking in Parliament regarding the Jaito shooting Mr. Lansbury demanded a full and impartial enquiry into the matter "so as to get it out of the minds of Indians that the life of an Indian, especially an Indian agitator, is very cheap." "I think", he added, "you must establish somehow in the mind of the Indian a feeling that at least the British Parliament do value the life even of the poorest Indian." Now that a representative non-official body has published its report on the firing at Cawnpore, will the vigilant British Parliament deign to give proof of its solicitude for Indian lives? The Committee has urged the local Government to introduce a bill in the Legislative Council on the lines of the Bombay Bill to provide measures for settling disputes. Cawnpore being an important centre of industry, conciliation boards to settle disputes between Labour and Capital are a vital necessity.

Justice in Nabha!

Further details of Rai Sahib Amarnath's judgment in the Akali Jatha case are furnished by the Associated Press. They read more like extracts from the Press communiques of Government or the declamatory speeches delivered in the Legislative Assembly by officials like Sir Malcolm Hailey, than anything else. The reference to the "howls in the Akali Press", the "hoax" of the Akhand Path, and so on, may appear appropriate in communiques emanating from the Political Department or in the propagandist leaflets of the official publicity bureaus, but it is highly incongruous in a pronouncement from a judicial bench. The special magistrate seems to know more about the doings of the Akalis than the evidence at his disposal would warrant. However, this is only about the preliminary portion of the judgment. As to the proofs of the guilt of the Akali leaders on whom he has imposed sentences of Draconian severity, we fail to find any. On what ground does the magistrate sentence the Jathadar to the term of ten years? Is the fact that he was mounted on a horse and carried a sword and was directing the movements of the Jatha, a sufficient "crime" to justify the sentence? The magistrate refers to the exhortation of the Jathadar to the Droli Jatha-men "The time for your work has come." Is it impossible for the magistrate to imagine that the Jathadar might have referred merely to the fact that the Jatha was about to enter Nabha territory and that it must be prepared to face the ordeal whatever it might be? There is absolutely no need to put any sinister interpretation on the exhortation. But the magistrate apparently views everything done by the Akalis in a most sinister light, as if the Akalis had come prepared to use all possible violence on those resisting their march. If that was their secret determination, why did not the main Jatha carry fire-arms? Mr. Zimand has told us that he as well as Dr. Kitchelew and Acharya Gidwani had watched the Jatha closely for more than a day and they had seen not a single fire-arm in the hands of anybody till the Jatha entered Nabha territory.

A Myth.

Regarding the important question of the use of fire-arms by members of the Jatha, the magistrate in effect puts the onus of disproving the fact on the Akalis, and not on the prosecution as, properly speaking, he should have done! He answers the question why if fire-arms were used by the Akalis, none of them were recovered by the Nabha police, by saying, "To ask, . . . why no arms were recovered is tantamount to asking why holders of arms chose to run away or why they did not throw the arms down before flying away. These are questions which flying men alone can answer." But the magistrate has yet to explain why each and every gunman succeeded in giving the slip and why every such man thought it prudent (?) to carry the incriminating weapon with him in his flight, instead of throwing it down and running away. Again regarding the question why Akali firing caused no death and did not wound more than one man, the magistrate remarks, "This again is a question which the shooter alone can best answer." But, since the distance between the rifles and the target was, according to the official version, very short and since it is difficult to believe that those who cared to arm themselves with rifles could be novices, we think that a satisfactory explanation of the mystery is still possible, and it is that the prosecution story of fire-arms in the possession of the Jatha or its followers is a myth from the beginning to the end. The myth has been sedulously propagated with a view to justify the firing at the direction of the panic-stricken officials of Nabha As to the evidence of the approvers, the public know too much of this class of witnesses to put a particle of faith in their words. The magistrate's remark regarding Mr. Zimand may find approval in official quarters which have been trying to minimise the effect of his courageous disclosures, but it will not shake the confidence of the Indian public in the entirely trustworthy testimony of that independent American journalist. As we said yesterday, the heavy sentences imposed on the members of the Jatha are an insult to the injury the Akalis have sustained at the hands of officialdom in the Punjab. Such harsh sentences cannot solve the difficulties of Government; they will only aggravate them. That Sir Malcolm Hailey's regime should open with two such grave political blunders as these sentences and the breakdown of the Gurdwara negotiations does not augur well for the success of the regime.

J. J. Hospital Again!

What is wrong with the J. J. Hospital, that before the unpleasant memories of the last grave scandal have been erased, a fresh scandal, of a no less tragic kind, should be reported from the hospital? We published yesterday the report of the inquest held on the death of a Mahomedan and the jury's remarks on the conduct of the authorities of the hospital. Every credit is due to the police constable who displayed a humanity rather rare among his class, in Bombay at any rate, in tending as long as possible the friendless and utterly helpless patient in his hands. But what shall one say of the attitude of the hospital staff? If the evidence given at the inquest is correct, they refused to admit the dying man into the hospital, without even caring to look at his condition! If this is true, their conduct calls for an explanation immediately. Though we do not know the rules of admission, we cannot persuade ourselves to believe that the staff are justified in refusing to admit a patient who is in an extremely critical condition and who is in danger of collapsing every moment. But in the case in question, the staff are reported to have not even cared to ascertain the condition of the patient brought to the hospital door. A searching enquiry is needed into the incident and if any of the staff have shown culpable negligence in their duty, their conduct should not pass unnoticed.

ISLAM AND ARYA-SAMAJISTS.

(C. V. P. SHIVAM.)

It is really a pity that of all the other sections of the great community of Hindus, the Arya Samajists appear to the world as more militant in character. It is a pity because, if only both the Muslims and the Samajists were to have a broader outlook and more, good-will, they could perceive an abiding unity in some of their major principles of faith. I beg to be excused if I take the liberty here to point out the common ground where they can meet as real brothers.

First, the strict mono-Theism of both the Arya Samajists and the Muslims arrests our attention. Though the generality of Hindus believe in thirty-three crores of gods, the Aryas, as a rule, believe in One Supreme Being, *Paramatman* only. The Aryas have no faith even in such much adored deities as Shiva and Vishnu, whom they characterise as just human beings who have lived their lives like us all, but with this admission, viz., that they were all *Mahatmas*, or enlightened souls. Similarly, Islam preaches but One Supreme God, without a second.

Secondly, the Aryas are all anti-idolaters. If there is one thing in the faith of the Aryas, which has deterred the orthodox Hindus from recognising the Arya Samajists as part of their own body, it is this opposition of theirs to idolatery. If Moses fought against idolatery in the Pre-Christian days, if Jesus, fought against the false ideals of his people, if Mohamed fought against the idolatery of the Jews, Christians and the pagan Arab, Swami Dayanand fought a mighty battle against the idolatrous Hindu Pandits, even as Baghwan Budha did before him in this very land. Thus, again, iconoclasm is a common ground for both the Arya Samajists and the Muslims.

Thirdly, Prayer to the unseen and unseeable God, is common to both. It is a fact that the Aryas do this with Havan and the Sacred Fire. Let us understand what is their explanation of this practice. It is simply that the atmosphere, like our own body requires disinfection and this *Havan* helps it; nothing more. If the Aryas pay so much attention to their surrounding atmosphere, the Muslims equally do it in regard to their bodies. Let them but go over in their minds the repeated injunctions of the Prophet to thoroughly cleanse their face, hands, legs and bodies before each prayer. Does this signify anything other than purity and cleanliness of body. Here again the Arya Samajists and the Muslims meet on common ground.

Lastly, the Muslims are all believers in Universal brotherhood, even as the Arya Samajists are. If the Aryas refuse to consider the non-Aryans as part of their own, similarly, the Muslims refuse to call the unbelievers part of their own. An Arya can inter-marry with another belonging to any other race, provided he or she can be traced back to the early Aryan stock, and is purified before marriage. Similarly, a Muslim can inter-marry with another belonging to any other race, provided he or she is a Believer. Whereas in this respect the Arya Samajists have laid stress on the Aryan racial character, the Muslims have gone one step further and laid the stress on belief in One Almighty Unseen God. The difference is only trivial, because caste based on birth is not recognised by both.

Such being the facts, does it not appear really ridiculous that these two communities are on the slightest pretext flying at each other's throats? And yet it is a fact. What is the reason? To my mind, the following reasons are apparent: (1) Ignorance of each about the other's Faith (2) Love of his own faith to the extent of hating all others (3) "Go-ahead" propaganda and activities in conversion. The first, though a drawback, to understanding is incapable of harm to others. The second gives the necessary motive power for fanaticism and the third supplies the chance for it. It is always best not to think oneself an infallible person. God-given Reason and Intelligence is not the sole monopoly of any one person, sect, community or race. If the Arya Samajists were but charitable enough to concede this much, they would be sure to love the Muslims even as they do their own brothers.

To my Muslims brethren especially I have an appeal to make. Let them realise that after all the Arya Samajists are none else than Believers like themselves. Will one Believer then quarrel, with another Believer over trifles? Is it in consonance with the grand principles and teachings of the Prophet? Oh, What a sickening spectable we see before our eyes to-day! Shame that we are making ourselves unworthy of being styled Human Beings! Shame that we have lost all sense of reason! Believing Muslims and Believing Arya Samajists, what is expected of you both is not a fratricida war, but peace with goodwill for all. Would to God that Love might siege in their hearts and capture them, uniting them in one common bond of brotherhood! Amen!

WILLINGDON'S EXUBERANCE.

PLEA FOR EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY.

NO RACE ANTAGONISM.

LONDON, July 2.

The British Indian Union entertained at luncheon Lord and Lady Willingdon at the Hotel Cecil, the Duke of Connaught presiding. Lord Olivier, Mr. Montagu, Lord and Lady Erleigh, the Maharajah of Rajpipla, Sir and Lady Rajagopalachariar, Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree, Mr. V. S. Sastri, Sir Alfred and Lady Mond, Sir Dadiba and Lady Dalal, Sir Edwin and Lady Lutyens, the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, Mrs. Besant, Sir Stanley and Lady Reed and Mr. Rangachariar were among those present.

The Duke of Connaught welcomed Lord and Lady Willingdon back to England after a strenuous period in Bombay and Madras, where they had won the good opinion of all classes by their human touch. People in India and Britain were grateful to them for the duty which they had carried out in the best interests of the community. Lord and Lady Willingdon had done their utmost to bring everyone in India together.

Lord Willingdon replied that he could only say they did their best. He was gratified to find East and West joining in approval of his humble services. He owed very much to India which gave him a happy home and tried and trusted friends. India was a land of extraordinary good manners. They always received the utmost courtesy and consideration wherever they went. The British Indian Union was an organisation entirely after their own hearts. One of his chief works had been to create better relations between the Indians and ourselves. He believed this was the basis of all troubles in India. He appealed for fellowship and goodwill in all parts of the Empire, whatever be the race and colour. It was character and not colour that made a man and the Empire which was composed of so many races must adopt entire equality of opportunity. He did not believe Britishers and Indians as two races were opposed in any way. They should develop mutual tolerance and friendship in the interests of India. He believed East and West would continue to work together in India to the benefit of the whole Empire.—Reuter.

INSULTING AMERICAN FLAG.

ACCUSED ARRESTED AT OSAKA.

LONDON, July 2.

Tokio.—The police have notified to the American Charge-D-Affairs that the flag which was torn down from the American Embassy has been recovered undamaged. Two arrests have been made on a charge of complicity. The arrest of the actual offender is expected shortly. The incident is now considered as closed.—Reuter.

LATER.

Tokio.—The flag offender has been arrested at Osaka and is stated to be a member of an anti-Bolshevik organisation.—Reuter.

COTTON SECTION OF B. E. E.

OFFERS OF PURCHASE FROM GREECE AND AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, July 2.

Two offers to purchase the entire cotton section of the British Empire Exhibition have been received, one from Greece and the other from Australia. Although negotiations are not completed, it is understood that it is possible that the Australian Government will purchase the section and transport it to Australia where, doubtless, it will be used in connection with the Government's effort to increase the production of cotton in Queensland.—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN LOAN,

FLOATED IN LONDON AND NEW YORK.

LONDON, July 2.

London.—A portion of the big loan to assist in rehabilitating Hungary amounting to 7,902,000 sterling in 7½ per cent sterling bonds at 88 and redeemable in 1934/44 was issued to-day. The lists closed at 11/30 in the morning. This is about seventy per cent of the loan balance of which is being divided between various other countries. The New York portion of 7,500,000 dollars was issued simultaneously with the London portion.—Reuter.

P. AND O. BANKING CORPORATION.

LONDON, July 2.

The Peninsular and Oriental Banking Corporation have declared a dividend of five and half per cent. for the year ended 31st March.—Reuter.

CHINESE GOVT. CRISIS.

SUN PAOCHI RESIGNS.

LONDON, July 2.

Peking.—Sun Paochi has resigned. Mr. Wellington Koo has been appointed as acting Premier.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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IMPERIAL UNITY.

MR. THOMAS' OPTIMISM

EXAMPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, July 3.

Lord Derby presiding at a banquet of the Congress of Empire Chambers of Commerce at which there was a distinguished political and commercial gathering, which included many oversea delegates, regretted that the Imperial Conference resolutions had not been ratified. He said that at the present moment Britain had decided in favour of free trade but where any new duty was imposed for the purposes of revenue it was the duty to give preference to our own kith and kin. Whether the taxes existed now or in future, it should be remembered that the Empire could be self-contained and everything should be done to facilitate such a desirable end.

Mr. Thomas in declaring that Imperial affairs should know no party pointed out that the majority of those who attended the last Imperial Conference were already out of office but the talk of losing the Empire was humbug. Foolish folk who did not possess confidence in themselves asserted, after the elections in South Africa that secession was inevitable. Yet the first message received from the Union was that the change of Government would not make difference with regard to the great fundamental questions of the unity of the Empire.—Reuter.

TRAFFIC IN TITLES.

JUDGE DISAGREES WITH JURY.

LONDON, July 2.

In the High Court to-day the claim by Colonel G. W. Parkinson, member of a firm of Blackpool contractors for the return of three thousand sterling from the College of Ambulance and Mr. Ernest Harrison, Managing Secretary, which sum, it was alleged, was paid to the latter on account of the ultimate expenditure of ten thousand on the representation that the latter could exercise influence to obtain him knighthood was ended. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum named but Justice Lush who earlier in the case was disposed to consider the agreement between the parties illegal and tainted said that he would hear legal arguments at the end of July.—Reuter.

DEATH DUTIES,

OFFICERS KILLED WHILE ON SERVICE TO BE EXEMPTED.

LONDON, July 2.

Basing proposals on the cases of Majors Anderson and Orr who were killed on the Northwest Frontier Mr. Marriott at the Committee Stage of the Finance Bill in the Commons proposed a new clause extending relief in respect of death duties payable on property passing on after death from the members of the services killed in the Great War to all persons dying from causes directly attributable to service conditions and making it retrospective. He pointed out that the India Office had certified that Anderson and Orr were killed in action. But the Treasury refused to remit the Death duties because deaths had not occurred in operations connected with the Great War. Mr. Hunter-Weston, Mr. Walter Guinness and Mr. Beddoe Rees supported the proposal contending that the State should not make a profit out of the death of any officer on duty.

Mr. Snowden agreed to concede to the request but objected to the form of the amendment. Mr. Marriott therefore withdrew it on the understanding that the point would be dealt with at the Report stage.—Reuter.

BRITISH MEMBERS IN PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

RETIREMENT ON PROPORTIONATE PENSIONS,

LONDON, July 2.

In the House of Commons to-day Colonel Sir Charles Yate asked the result of the correspondence with the Government of India with regard to the British members of the All-India services being treated on a different footing from the British members of the Provincial services as regards retirement on proportionate pensions under the Reform Scheme.

Mr. Richards replied that the question was a large one and it was necessary to consult not only the Government of India but also the local governments, and this was being undertaken. He was unable to make a statement at present or promise one in the immediate future.—Reuter.

CONTROL COMMISSION.

TERMINATION OF INSPECTION.

LONDON, July 3.

Paris.—General Nollet told the Senate Foreign Committee that France would not accept 30th September for the termination of inspection by the Control Commission in Germany.—Reuter.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

DOMINIONS TO DISCUSS EMPIRE PROBLEMS.

GOVERNMENT'S NEW PROPOSAL.

LONDON, July 3.

Speculation has been aroused by a statement of Mr. Thomas at the Canadian Dinner in London that Government was taking steps to get all the Dominions together at a Round Table Conference to discuss certain problems, not from the point of view of a party, but from the point of view of the whole Empire. Mr. Thomas questioned in this connection merely referred to his statement in the Commons on June 17, but the "Manchester Guardian" understands that the Imperial Government now proposes some sort of an ad hoc consultation committee representing all the Governments concerned to consider whether the constitution of the Imperial Conference could be reorganised so as to make it more widely representative of all political forces in each of the constituent nations. Such a Committee might consist of special representatives from oversea or representatives already in London, such as the High Commissioners.

Communications have been sent to the Dominions inviting opinions. If these will be favourable this Round Table Conference will possibly be held in the Autumn. Reuter.

FORTHCOMING ALLIED CONFERENCE

LONDON, July 3.

France, Belgium, Italy and Japan have accepted the invitation to the Allied Conference to be held in London on July 16. The United States has also accepted another form of the invitation. It is intended that all States interested in the Reparations should have the opportunity of attending, but the question of invitations has not yet been decided. The question of the Dominions is also being discussed.—Reuter.

MACLAREN IN FOOCHOW.

LONDON, July 2.

Foochow.—MacLaren has arrived here.—Reuter.

LEAVES FOR SHANGHAI.

LONDON, July 3.

Foochow.—Squadron Leader MacLaren has left for Shanghai.—Reuter.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL AIR MAIL SERVICE.

LONDON, July 3.

New York.—The first Trans-continental air mail arrived here from San Francisco.—Reuter.

NEW PRESS LAW IN MYSORE.

A PLEA IN JUSTIFICATION.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 3.

A plea in justification of the new Press Law in Mysore was made by Mr. Banerji, the Dewan, when he summed up the debate relating to the measure in the Assembly to-day. He asked members to reflect upon the mischief that one section of the Press might do if unchecked to the sense of loyalty of the people to the sovereign the greatest asset of Swaraj in an Indian State. He asked whether they were going to have the liberty which might have every latitude, which might attempt to undermine that asset. Many applications had been made to Government for permission to start newspapers, but several had been rejected. Under the proposed amendment to the Press Act no such permission would be necessary, and anybody could start a newspaper without any inquiry as to the resources of the editor or his antecedents. He asked whether that was not a great concession.

Continuing, he said that the control to be exercised by Government would be based almost entirely on judicial proceedings up on the evidence to be given under the ordinary laws of the country. If any editor was proved to be culpable by the public codes of the State, public opinion ought to be satisfied if Government wished to put up a bar against him. There was a new provision under the proposed amendment according to which all executive action would be subject to appeal, and an editor would be dealt with subject to inquiry only by the highest judicial tribunal, the Chief Court. In all these respects any disinterested and impartial critic must admit that a great advance had been made by Government in the policy of developing healthy journalism and of removing the fetters that existed under the present law.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAH.

CASTE HINDUS CONTINUE OPPOSITION.

MR. NAICKER SERVED WITH SUMMONS.

(Associated Press.)

SHERTALLY (Cochin), July 3.

Satyagrahis marched on to the four picquets yesterday and as usual met with obstruction from the caste Hindu opposition-ists. They had one more of their charkhas seized by the Police. The caste Hindu oppositionists were quiet on the northern road.

Mr. P. Ramuni Menon, Secretary, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, has telegraphed from Calicut, congratulating the Satyagrahis and announcing a contribution of Rs. 175 received from the Malayalees of Baghdad (Mesopotamia) to help the Vaikom fight.

MALTREATMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

The District Magistrate of Kottayan has written to the Captain of the volunteers that the authorities will take no notice of the reports of maltreatment appearing in newspapers unless they were brought to their notice by the aggrieved parties. The captain of volunteers, in reply, while thanking the Magistrate, says that the Satyagrahis have to bear their sufferings in silence, and says that he is led to believe that the authorities cannot be completely absolved from the merciless action now being perpetrated.

MR. NAICKER SERVED WITH SUMMONS.

Mr. E.V. Ramaswami Naicker has been served with summons, to-day to appear before the Second Class Magistrate for disobeying the exterument order once again.

Dr. P. N. Narayanan has arrived here from Verkala to render medical aid at the Ashram.

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN CASTE HINDUS AND SATYAGRAHIS.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, July 2.

Satyagraha volunteers were again held up at the western road by caste Hindus on Tuesday and to-day and their Charkhas were seized by the police. Fourteen have now been confiscated. Police are making inquiries and have recorded cases against the assailants of Elayathu who recently had his eyes smeared with chunam and Marthandam who was seriously injured. Both are making satisfactory progress.

The Pulaya volunteer who was charged by the police with others with causing a nuisance but who could not attend court owing to illness appeared in court to-day in response to a warrant served on him and was sentenced to pay a fine in default to undergo imprisonment till the rising of the court. He chose imprisonment.

In view of the present inclement weather the volunteers have been provided with cots and extra clothing.

It is reported that an encounter occurred on the western road between Satyagrahis and caste Hindus yesterday. The latter it is said were seated on a culvert at the side of the road and when the Satyagrahis advanced the caste men ran forward and pushed the Satyagrahis back knocking one Satyagrahi down. The Satyagrahis tried to press forward but were repeatedly driven back. This continued for about twenty minutes and attracted a considerable number of spectators. One oppositionist is said to have declared that they would continue using violence regardless of what might appear in the press. The oppositionists are obstructing only Satyagrahis, other Ezhuvas and Pulayas being allowed to go into the police barricade.

Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker against whom an exterment order is still in force has refused to comply with the order and awaits a summons. He has therefore cancelled his proposed tour to Travancore. One prominent oppositionist has written to the police disassociating himself from the policy of violence. Thirteen Ezhuvas visited Vaikom recently to study the situation and have undertaken to meet three days' expenses of the Satyagraha movement.

A MUSLIM SANGHATAN.

DR. KITCHLEW'S SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, July 3.

Dr. Kitchlew who has returned here from Delhi is optimistic with regard to the working of his scheme for a Muslim Sanghatan or organization. He informed the Associated Press that the scheme had been entrusted to the Working Committee of the Khilafat Committee which would issue instructions to the various centres to give practical shape to it. The organisation would be started under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee and would include Mahomedans of all shades of opinion. The local Khilafat Committee has already commenced work and held some public meetings to inform Muslim opinion.

Dr. Kitchlew intends to start a vernacular daily "Tanzim". The first issue is to appear on Bakrid Day. The paper will be edited by Mr. Abdulla Minhas and Dr. Kitchlew will direct its policy.

PROTECTION FOR CEMENT.

PLEA FOR INCREASE IN IMPORT DUTY.

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 2.

The demand for protection of the cement industry came to-day before the Tariff Board through the representatives of the Indian Cement Company (Porbandar) and the Gwalior Cement Company (Banmor) in Gwalior State. The witnesses were Mr. P. J. Bilimoria (Secretary of the Indian Cement Company and the Director of the Gwalior Cement Company) and Mr. W. J. Symons, Manager of the latter Company. The Tata and Sons are the Managing Agents of the Indian Cement Company and the Indian Cement Company are the Managing Agents of the Gwalior Cement Company. The witnesses therefore were examined together and their evidence lasted the whole to-day. In effect they reinforced the claim already made by Mr. Captain of the Central Provinces Portland Cement Company, namely, increase of the existing rate of import duty of Rs. 9 per ton to Rs. 25 per ton.

Before the evidence started Mr. Bilimoria drew the attention of the Board to the statement of Mr. Captain in his cross-examination the other day that there was some trouble with raw materials at Shahabad in the Hyderabad State where the Tatas were erecting a cement factory. He said that this statement was absolutely unfounded. Mr. Bilimoria added that this statement was prejudicial to the Tata Company and asserted that at none of the Cement works in India were raw materials more suitable than at Shahabad.

The written statement supplied by the Gwalior Cement Company was more or less the same as that of the Indian Cement Company so far as the main arguments for protection are concerned.

The examination on the statement supplied by the Indian Cement Company lasted five hours while that on the other nearly an hour.

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY.

The Indian Cement Company was registered as a public Company in August 1912 in Bombay and eighty per cent. of the capital is held by Indians. All the Directors except one are Indians. The factory commenced manufacture in 1914 and its present full capacity is 30,000 tons per annum. It manufactures only Portland Cement and the quality is equal to that of the imported cement. It is situated at Porbandar in Kathiawar. The Company has the advantage of raw material.

But there is bias in the minds of certain consumers in favour of English cement which enables it to command a few rupees premium, but this bias is being gradually removed as consumers get more familiar with Indian Cements.

With this preface Mr. Bilimoria proceeded to give his oral evidence.

Mr. Bilimoria said: "There are certain engineers in the Public Works Department who would not take the so-called risk or chance and always prefer English cement even though it may cost them more than the Indian Cement of equally good quality. It is perhaps, an honest bias."

He further pointed out that in connection with certain canal projects in the United Provinces they had used Cement on the suggestion of the Gwalior Company and the Company had now received further enquiry for over two thousand tons.

Proceeding, witness stated in answer to the President and members of the Board that more than eighty per cent. of the raw materials are drawn from the Porbandar limestone quarries which contain inexhaustible supplies of raw material.

AMOUNT OF INDIAN DEMAND.

The estimated total of Indian demand for Cement at present was 3,50,000 tons. Judging from the experience of the last few years there was every reason to believe that the demand would substantially grow from year to year especially when financial stringency disappeared and more and more works of public utility which had been suspended in pursuance of retrenchment policy all-round were taken up.

But there must be reasonable freights granted by the shipping companies. Although the Company is situated in an advantageous position the existing rates were prohibitive and Government should make arrangements with the Indian Mercantile Marine in this matter. The Railway rates were even high because the charges from Gwalior to Bombay by rail were more than the ocean freight from London to Bombay.

Continuing witness said that the cement manufactured by the Indian Cement Company had been purchased by the Local Governments, Railways as well as by public bodies and the Military Department. During the War the whole output of the Company was commandared by Government at Rs. 50 per ton or thereabout when the market price was somewhere between Rs. 125 and Rs. 150 per ton. At one time it was even as high as Rs. 250 per ton. The Company believed that the prices at which foreign manufacturers sold their produce by exporting to India must be unremunerative; but witness could not supply definite figures in support of this belief. Witness at the same time referred the Board to the statement made in the Associated Port-

(Continued on next page.)

"TRUTH SUPERIOR TO MEN'S WISDOM."

MAHATMA ON A. I. C. C. MEETING.

THE TWO VIEWS.

The following is the continuation of the impressions of Mahatmaji on the A. I. C. C. meeting the first part of which appeared in yesterday's issue.

The foregoing was written on Monday the 30th June. I wrote it but I was not satisfied, nor am I satisfied now, with the performance on reading it. I feel I have not done justice to the meeting, or myself. So great as the informal meeting was, the one that preceded it and that stung me to the quick, was not less great. I do feel that I have made it clear that no speaker had any malice in him. What preyed upon my mind was the fact of unconscious irresponsibility and disregard of the Congress creed or policy of non-violence. The informal meeting was a heart-searcher. It purified the atmosphere. The whole of Tuesday I passed in discussing with co-workers my position. My innermost wish was and still is to retire from the Congress and confine my activity merely to Hindu-Muslim unity, Khaddar and Untouchability. They would not listen. I had no right, they said, to retire at a critical period in the history of the nation. My withdrawal would not smooth matters. It would cause depression and remove from Congress meetings an active restraining influence. I must actively work the programme, of which I was the author, so long as the majority favoured it. The programme had a far greater majority than the voting at the A. I. C. C. would indicate. I must travel in the country and see things for myself.

My second proposal was for all who fully accepted the Congress creed to retire in favour of the Swarajists. As the argument against it developed I rejected it myself as thoughtless. It was the last thing the Swarajists wanted. I felt that it would be doing violence to them to expect them to do the impossible. I know that they would not entertain even the first proposal. I offered it to them at Juhu and renewed it in Ahmedabad. I have, therefore, reluctantly decided to drink the bitter cup and continue to be in the Congress organisation and shoulder the responsibility for working it until the Congress puts me in an actual numerical minority. I may not choose short cuts. I must plod, I must pocket my pride and wait till I am driven out. I must seemingly become a partyman and show that I can still work as a no-party man. I must strive for majority at the next Congress and endeavour so far as it is possible to act impartially. It is not beyond the capacity of a Satyagrahi. The conditions are incredibly simple. The striving to be in a majority consists in solid work. Over and above the spinning for half an hour every spare minute should be given to it. 2. Extra spinning can be dispensed with in order to do Khaddar propaganda. 3. We may swell the electoral roll by getting as many Congress members as possible. 4. There should be no manipulation of papers. 5. There should be no manoeuvring for securing votes. 6. There should be no criticism of the opposite party as distinguished from policy. 7. There should be no undue pressure exercised on the voters. Both the parties are said to have resorted in the past to unscrupulous practices in the matter of election of delegates and members of the subordinate organisations. The best way is to be indifferent to the result after having adopted all honest measures for influencing voters. The No-changers programme must be what it means.

THE TWO VIEWS.

The proceedings of the Committee have but confirmed the view that there must be separate organisations for working the two methods. The Swarajist method cultivates British opinion and looks to the British Parliament for Swaraj. The No-change method looks to the people for it. The two methods represent two opposite mentalities. This is not to say that one is wrong if the other is right: each may be right in its own place. But for one organisation to work both is to weaken both and therefore to damage the national cause. Whilst one school claims to give political education through the Councils the other claims to give it exclusively by working among the people and evoking its organising and administrative capacity. One teaches to look up to Government for popular progress, the other tries to show that even the most ideal Government plays among a self-governing people the least important part in national growth. One teaches the people that the Constructive Programme alone cannot achieve Swaraj, the other teaches the people that it and it alone can achieve it. Unfortunately I was unable to convince the Swarajists of this obvious truth and I saw constitutional difficulty in the way of securing a homogeneous organisation. We must, now therefore, do the next best thing. We must silently work up the Constructive Programme without regard to what will happen in December in the full belief that whether the Congress rejects or accepts the programme for us there is no other. I would ask those newspapers that call themselves No-change papers not to criticise the Swarajists in any shape or form. I am convinced that newspapers play a very small part in shaping the policy or programme of the masses. They do not know them. The No-changers have to reach and represent those who have had no political education whatsoever.

A. I. C. C. RESOLUTIONS.

The following article by Mahatma Gandhi on the All India Congress Committee meeting will appear in this week's "Young India."

The first resolution is bereft of the penalty clause. It was my first defeat in a series. Majorities cannot deceive me; it was impossible for me to be satisfied with a bare majority when I knew that if the Swarajist withdrawals were to be taken into account the defeat was a certainty. I therefore urged the meeting to take into account the withdrawals and remove the penalty clause from the resolution. The second resolu-

(Cotninned on next page.)

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

CASE AGAINST "CHRONICLE."

FURTHER HEARING.

Before Mr. Justice Kemp, at the High Court, the suit in which Mr. H. L. Painter, sues the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., and Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, the Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" for falsely and maliciously printing certain articles in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the 11t, 12th, 13th and 18th July 1921, and claims damages to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh continued to be heard yesterday.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Kanga, with Mr. Kemp, instructed by Mr. J. C. Bowen appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. B. J. Desai, with Mr. Daphtary, instructed by Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, appeared for the defence.

The plaintiff was the Collector and District Magistrate of Dharwar at the time of the shooting incident. The suit arises out of the disturbances which took place at Dharwar on July 1, 1921, when the Police fired on a crowd and killed three of them. An investigation took place and "The Bombay Chronicle" then published the defamatory matter complained of, challenging the statements made by the local officials (meaning the plaintiff among others) and stating (as alleged by the plaintiff) that the plaintiff in the discharge of his official duty had actively helped others to commit murder or had connived at their doing so, or had connived at fabrication of false evidence.

The defendants deny that the "riot" as alleged by the plaintiffs ever took place; claim that the allegations made were true in substance and fact and were fair comments made in good faith and without malice upon the said facts, which were matters of public interest; that certain other words complained of were no libel on the plaintiffs; and that other comments were fair comments. The defendants deny that the plaintiffs have been injured in their reputation or have suffered any damage, as the first plaintiff has since then been promoted to a Commissionership.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Desai: the plaintiff said the investigation was conducted by the District Superintendent of Police. He was not obliged to take part in the investigation. If he had chosen to take part, he could have done so, but he did not choose to take part in it. The deponent then mentioned the names of the men among those arrested, who he knew were taking part in the political movements, and he mentioned Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 15 and possibly 21. He had no information then that they were working for the Khilafat movement. He knew that No. 15 Mudwadker was discharged after three weeks. On the date of the firing Mudwadker was entirely at a different place. They came to know that he was at Halyal some time during the 24 hours—perhaps at midnight—or so. Halyal was about 20 miles away from Dharwar.

And did you know that as many as 19 statements had been taken by the police of persons who said that K. H. Mudvedker was seen at the place of the riot on the 1st July?—No.

Did you know if any such statement had been taken by the Police?—I believe the Police had done so, but I dont know whether they were 19 or not.

He had no voice as to what persons were to be arrested and what persons not, except in the case of V. B. Joshi. He had not looked at the statements taken by the Police relating to the persons whose arrest was reported in his letter of July 4. It was the D. S. P. who in fact decided as to what persons were to be arrested. He went to the liquor shop of his own accord on the 8th May, and he saw volunteer Abdul Rahman there. He was almost on the side of the liquor shop.

Had you any bottle in your hand at the time—Oh yes, afterwards.

To the witness then was read out the interview between him and Abdul Rahman at the liquor shop and said a part of it was correct but the other part was absolutely wrong.

What was the answer given to your question if I take this bottle filled with liquor what will you do?—He said much the same as he said before. I dont remember what the answer was.

His object in doing so was to see the account the volunteer had to give of himself and the methods they adopted for the prevention of drinks. The method adopted by Abdul Rahman was one of persuasion, and it did not agree with his own information on the subject.

The plaintiff was then referred to the leading article which appeared in "The Chronicle" on the 12th July 1921, and was asked whether the reference about the investigating officers referred to him. The plaintiff said it did refer to him, because he was considered to be at the bottom of the whole affair by "The Chronicle", although he had nothing to do with the investigations. The investigations were Police investigations and were not conducted by him, but the allegation was the bottom of everything. Whenever those officials against whom it was suggest the Government should take action were referred to then the deponent was almost invariably mentioned. He had described "The Chronicle" as the enemy in the way it was given to be understood there. He gave answers to the questions put to him by the representative of "The Chronicle". He had used the word enemy but not as it was mentioned there. He had not used the word enemy with reference to "The Chronicle". The expression he had used was "emissary from the enemy's camp".

That is the description given to the representative of "The Bombay Chronicle", when he called on you?—It was not the description. I was explaining to him, why I did not consider him an unbiassed person, in answer to a question which he had asked me, and by way of explaining to him that I did not regard him as a person who was a pure seeker of truth but I regarded him as an emissary from the enemy's camp.

You did tell him that you regarded him as an emissary from the enemy's camp?—I did.

And you knew at the time that he was a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle"?—Yes, I knew that.

You were not in fact managing or manipulating the investigation that was going on?—This does not refer to the investigations.

The witness was then further cross-examined on the leading article of 12th July 1921. He said the word "it" in one of the sentences referred to the Dharwar affair. The expression Dharwar affair must mean not only the incidents of the 1st, but also all the incidents subsequently. There was an investigation by the Khilafat Committee, otherwise there was no other investigation except that by the Police, so far as the local officials were concerned. Even if the expression Dharwar affair meant the investigation it referred to him. (The plaintiff).

Why do you say they considered that you were involved in the investigations?—Because they stated in the articles and asked for my removal and detention.

Continuing he said the writer of the articles was very careful in writing and was safeguarding himself. By the sentence "They may or may not be that" the impression conveyed was that the writer did not necessarily accept the charge.

Does not the writer mean that apart from the truth of the charges, it was unwise to leave the investigations to the local officials?—It is inconsistent with the meaning of the sentence that the officials in Dharwar had combined to arrest innocent persons to defeat the ends of justice.

Whether the officials were concerned in the affair or not, it was unwise to leave the investigations to them?—I do not think that.

The Sub-Inspector of Police was Shivlingappa?—Yes.

It is a fact that he (Shivlingappa) had not obtained any order from a Magistrate to fire?—There was no Magistrate on the spot and he could not and he did not.

And did he use to be present at the Police Station where the investigations were going on?—It was his police station, and I suppose he was there. But I did not know whether he was at the time of the investigations.

Did you find him when you went there?—Sometimes I certainly found him, but I could not say whether I always found him there.

Who suggested that this was the meaning of the article?—No particular person suggested it.

Did you suggest to your counsel that that was the meaning of the article?—I don't remember doing so.

Then the Counsel put the innuendo and you swore to it?—I do not know whether the counsel drafted it or not.

But you noticed that when you swore the plaint? that Sir T.J. Strangman had drafted the plaint?—O yes. I saw that he had signed it. But I do not know who drafted it.

It is absurd to say that it means (referring to the speech by Mr. Gandhi) that in the discharge of your duty you were likely to murder innocent men at Ahmedabad?—That is intended to be conveyed.

Kemp J:—I can only take the words as they are.

Mr. Desai said that what they said was it was spoken apparently on such information as Mr. Gandhi had at hand when making that charge. What the defence said was that the words did not mean what the plaint said they meant.

Continuing said the plaintiff he had not attempted to suggest anything to the counsel. The same remarks applied to other paragraphs.

You have stated that your previous Indian friends treat you with reserve and suspicion and your cordial relations with people are not the same as before? Who are the Gujarati friends?—Do you want me to give their names. They were mostly gentlemen in Ahmedabad where I was Collector for five years. Bhogilal Tarachand Jhaveri for one.

Did he write to you?—I have had letters from him.

And he gave you a warning in those letters?—There was no question of my being warned. I cannot produce any of those letters.

You won't produce those letters?—Those went into the waste paper basket two years ago.

Who was the other friend?—There were several. One that I was going to mention had gone out of my mind. I must think again. It is Alibhai Mansoori.

Did they tell you that it is owing to the writings of "The Chronicle" that it was so?—They certainly did not say that that was so.

Their letters made no reference to the articles?—At this distance of time I can not say.

Did the letters suggest that because of your being involved in the Dharwar affair, you might meet with difficulties in Ahmedabad?—Yes.

In fact you were not transferred to Ahmedabad?—I can give you more names, if you want.

The drift was that on account of Dharwar affair you would have found difficulties in Ahmedabad?—Yes.

When you received these letters, you decided not to go there?—The occasion for going there had passed.

It is purely hypothetical argument?—I cannot follow.

If you had gone there something would have happened?—There was a very strong article in the "Young India" by Mr. Gandhi. I think it was so.

Re-examined by Mr. Kanga, the plaintiff said the *vatan* of Desai of Kallapur was forfeited after the first of July, because they were held subject to loyal conduct to Government; that being so the plaintiff got together particulars of many of the vatans belonging to people whose conduct to him appeared to be otherwise than loyal, with the object of forfeiting these lands if desirable. He began with the best case and that was Narsingrao Desai's. It was the strongest case of disloyalty to Government. Therefore he sent it up to Government and kept back others with a view to deciding whether they should be sent or not. He had got reports from very many places in the district about picketing. There was authority for impressing carts, and if necessary they could be impressed. But in practice they hardly ever impressed the carts, and there was an arrangement by which cartmen in the vicinity provided carts by rotation. Therefore, he had said that it was something between volunteering and impressment.

This finished the plaintiff's examination and by arrangement the evidence in this case was taken as evidence in the other two cases, so far as the plaintiff was concerned.

MR. MARSTON EXAMINED.

Examined by Mr. Kanga, Mr. C. S. Marston, Deputy Inspector General of Police at Nasik, said he was the D. S. P. at Dharwar from May 1921, until April 1923. Shivalingappa was the Senior Sub-Inspector of Police in charge of the City Police Station. The liquor and toddy shops were kept by Karakas who were relations. There were paid volunteers at Dharwar who used to picket liquor shops at Dharwar, and he had received general complaints about them, that they beat people, molested them and made them sit on donkeys with their faces blackened. The Parsis (liquor contractors) were in danger and they came to Dharwar for protection. He could not catch hold of any of the people who were molesting those who wanted to go into the liquor shops.

The witness' evidence given in the Sessions Court at Dharwar was then read out to him to save time.

He told the Punchas to look at the whole thing and then write the punchanama, and there was no truth in the statement that he had dictated them. He did not know a word of Kanarese. He had the panchanamas read out by De Silva and they were admitted to be correct by the Panchas. On the sight of the riot he stayed at the place with the Assistant Superintendent. He did not remember signing the telegram to Government, but if his name was in it, then he must have signed it. De Silva was taking down witnesses from that night right up to the date of the committing to Sessions. He did not see Shivalingappa take any part in the investigations, since he had ordered De Silva to investigate into the matter. It was a lie to state that they concocted evidence,—either he or Shivalingappa or Painter, jointly or severally. Painter had nothing to do with the investigations. He had consulted Painter about the arrest of Joshi, but not about any other persons. No statement was taken before Painter. Joshi was a very old man, and he consulted Painter about him, because the latter happened to sit at the Police Station, and also because there were several statements made against him. The investigations were conducted honestly and impartially. He did not know anything about the Khilafat and N. C. O. movements because he had newly arrived from England, and it was not a fact that he and Painter wanted to put down the movements.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai:

You have told us that you had reports from the town of Dharwar and various other parts of the District regarding the picketing of liquor shops?—Yes. When the Sub-inspectors used to come to me they used to tell me. I became cognisant of them from time to time.

And the complainant was that the sale of liquor had gone down 50 per cent?—It affected the sales.

Very largely—I suppose so.

And was not this movement of picketing liquor shops a part of the movements of N. C. O. and Khilafat?—Yes.

And it was carried on by the workers of these two movements?—Yes, they joined up.

And you disapproved of both these movements?—I had nothing to do with the movements. I had only to see that the people were not troubled or molested. I was only concerned with the molestation of the people.

Shall I take it that you formed no opinion and that you had no information about these two movements?—I was indifferent.

And did you know that as a part of the same movements boycotting of foreign cloth was also being propoganded?—Yes.

I take it that you were equally indifferent towards that movement?—Certainly.

And prior to the first of July did you issue any instructions to your subordinates in the District in reference to these movements?—I issued a circular on the Government circular which had laid down the policy.

Did the Akbari licensees ask for any help from the Police for keeping out the pickets?—Not from me.

And did you get reports from time to time from your Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the several Talukas regarding the activities of the two movements?—Yes, I got weekly confidential reports.

Were you asked directly or indirectly in the interests of the Abkari licensees to keep out pickets from the front of the shops?—No.

I suppose you are the authority in the District for renewing the licenses for arms?—I am a very small authority.

Do you recommend continuance of licenses for arms?—The correspondence did go through me.

And several persons who had licenses before had them cancelled because they belonged to either of these movements?—I can not answer that question. They might have.

After you took charge did you come to know any of the active workers in the city of Dharwar in either of these movements?—Yes, I got reports about it.

Continuing, witness said he did not know the arrested persons at all as some of the active workers who were reported to him. The reports were made to him as to who were the active workers in the movement from time to time, and most of the persons arrested were among them. He could not tell whether the men arrested were active N. C. O.'s to his knowldge at that time, unless he saw the reports. And he could not say how many names which were reported he found in the list. The two pickets were convicted on the 1st of July, and the complaint was filed against them on the 20th May. He did attend the trial from time to time.

And in whose employment was the complainant?—In the employment of Government, Police Department. He was at the Police Headquarters lines at Dharwar, where my own office was.

The judgment was delivered on the 1st and he attended the Court at the time.

He knew Mr. Reed, the Superintendent of the Jail. He had not seen him before 2 p.m. that day. He expected a disturbance. He did not make any arrangements with his subordinates. He was in the town till about 3-45 p.m. and went home about 4 p.m. He received the first intimation of the disturbance from Karaka that stones were thrown at his house. He sent this to his office and a Sub-inspector was sent to make enquiries. Manokji Karaka was living opposite the Sessions Judge's Court at Dharwar. It was about three-fourths of a mile from the alleged rioting place. After that he did not get any information. He played golf and returned home and then heard that Karaka would not lodge a complaint because he said it would only create further trouble. He did not see Karaka on that day at all. He had made enquiries as to the truth of those allegations from the Sub-inspector later on that day at 6 p.m.

And the information you received?—At the Club, that a big riot was going on in the town, and that the town was on fire. I reached the place at about 8-15 p.m.

Was the town on fire?—The liquor shop tatties were burnt down. Except for that there was no sign of fire anywhere?—No. I did not go further on to see.

And was there anybody in charge of the office?—No.

On your arrival did you notice any sign of the disturbance?—The road was strewn with stones and we were prevented from advancing up the street, on account of the stone throwing. There was no actual stone throwing at the moment.

After you went there there was no disturbance?—Except that there was a large crowd at the end of the street.

Before you went there were you asked to send for armed policemen?—No.

In fact all available armed policemen were on the spot and the Subedar was taking the last batch down. Speaking of the injured men the witness said the policemen told him that they were injured, and they pointed to their persons. He could not say what was the injury to one man who was found unconscious. He was not a doctor and he could not say whether there was any apparent sign of injury. The man was lying there apparently unconscious. He did not see any visible sign of injury. The Panchanama took place after half-an-hour. The Panchanama Z3 was signed by two persons. He could not say whether Shivalingappa was there at the time of signing the Panchanama. Venketesh Tiwari did not challenge the correctness of these statements. He could not say that it was because of that that the other Pachanama was signed by only two men. He supposed one of the doors was fastened to the posts. He could not remember the other. There was nobody in charge of the toddy and liquor shops. De Silva arrived after the Panchanamas were made.

Who dictated the substance of the Panchanama to the writer Kulkarni?—They themselves. I asked them to look at the stones, look at the shop and then write. There were a lot of stones.

A man named Hanmant Timmanna was there. He was a headquarters Sub-inspector. He did not see whether he was present at the time of the Panchanama. He dared say Hanmant Timmanna was correct in saying that D. S. P. had dictated the Panchanama in Urdu. He had told those fellows what they should write. Mr. Painter might have been walking about the place. When the Panchanama was finished the investigation started. He could not say whether six or seven statements were taken that night. Karaka's statement was taken. He never saw the statements being taken. From the next day onwards he saw the statements and he attested them. Because he had other work to do, to see the mob did not make any further row. There was no further visible crowd.

Mr. Desai: The invisible crowd?—Yes. (Laughter).

He never saw people whose statements were being taken. K. H. Mudwedker was among the persons arrested and nineteen persons stated that he was at the scene of trouble. About a week after he came to know that he was at Halyal. They heard rumours that he was possibly at Halyal.

Did you then suspect the bona fides or the truth of the statements taken on investigation?—Yes. I suspected they had run away after the riots, because I saw two or three motor cars waiting there. I heard these rumours and I asked the Assistant Superintendent to ascertain the facts. I had great doubts whether he had not actually run away. He was therefore released.

John De Silva, Deputy Superintendent of Police at Dharwar was then examined, by Mr. Kanga.

He said when he arrived at Dharwar he went to the place of the alleged riot. Shivalingappa was not at the place where the statements of people were taken, and investigations being conducted. Because the Police station was a small place he had to go to the temple in the compound of the Police Lines. He continued to investigate till the 20th July and the case was put up on the 18th. The case against K. H. Mudwedker was withdrawn on the 26th July. He had received a rumour that Mudwedker was in Halyal on the 1st July. Witness went to Halyal and made enquiries and learnt that Medwedker was there on the 30th June but the meeting which he was going to address at 7 p.m. was actually addressed by him at 9 p.m. Marston had told witness that he had seen two or three motor cars going away, and as Mudwedker's presence was doubtful he was released.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. J. Desai witness said he had translated the Panchanamas to the D. S. P. because he did not know Kanarese. He did not enquire whether the substance of the Panchanamas had been dictated by the D. S. P. The people who were to be examined were there. He himself went into the town afterwards and made enquiries.

After some further cross-examination, the case was adjourned till to-day.

PROTECTION FOR CEMENT.

(Continued from preivous page).

land Cement Limited annual report for 1923 in London that to hold their export market connections it had been necessary to sell at net works cost and occasionally even lower. Foreign competition was keenest at the Indian ports and the Company being situated on the coast was in a position to compete with foreign cement if helped in the matter of sea freights from Porbandar to Madras or other distant places.

The Board next examined Mr. Bilimoria on the Works' cost and other charges. In regard to this witness had represented to the Board that they might use such portions as they considered necessary to enable the public to appreciate the position of the Indian Cement Company. On this representation the President, Mr. Ginwala and Professor Kale pointed out the advisability of making the whole of the figures public and eventually witness agreed to their being published in full.

It appeared in the course of the examination of this item that the Works' cost increased in 1923 owing to the fact that the factory was working at less than its full capacity. The dividend given in 1919 was 14 per cent, in 1920, 12 per cent, in 1921, 15 per cent, and in 1922, 9 per cent.

On the basis of the figures supplied to the Board as regards works cost and other allied matters the President and the members cross-examined Mr. Bilimoria for more than an hour.

Mr. Bilimoria admitted it was necessary to realise the price of sixty rupees in Bombay if the company was to live, but the position is so critical that the shareholders would rather prefer to see the Company's existence continued than accept any dividends.

On account of internal competition the prices would not go up for a few years. He emphasised that he favoured a specific duty of twenty-five rupees per ton and did not like the sliding scale.

GWALIOR CEMENT COMPANY.

The Board then examined the same witnesses as regards the Gwalior Cement Company, but the factory began to work in 1923. About ninety-five per cent. of the share capital are held by Indians and seven of the eight directors are Indians. It has also got natural advantages in regard to raw materials, nearness to the Central Provinces coal fields, nearness to the important markets of Delhi and the United Provinces and cheap labour. The Company is under contract to supply the cement requirements of the United Provinces Government up to July 31, this year.

The Board adjourned till to-morrow when the Bengal Paper Mills Company will be examined. On Friday the Board will examine the representatives of Indian Paper Pulp Company, Calcutta.

MCCARDIE'S JUDGMENT.

AMAZING CONDUCT.

The O'Dwyer libel case has been, in our opinion, says the "Daily News," the gravest possible misfortune to the public interests of this country. With the legal point at issue we are not much concerned. Except to the persons directly affected it is not of great moment whether Sir Michael O'Dwyer was, or was not, libelled. But the monstrous mischief has been the raking up of the old Amritsar scandal, and the manner in which it has been handled. There are few judges on the Bench for whom we have a profounder respect than Mr. Justice McCardie. We can only regard with regretful amazement his conduct of this case. Judgment has been passed, even in this country, on the act of General Dyer. Beyond saying that it cannot at this time of day be reversed, we desire, under the notorious circumstances, to make no further comment.

But in India the case is far different. The immediate effect of the Amritsar massacre in India is a matter of history: the ultimate effect is still to be felt. It is certain that in the minds of hundreds of thousands of Indians Amritsar holds irrevocably the place that the Black Hole of Calcutta does in ours. They think it one of the most brutal acts of savagery ever perpetrated. We have never concealed our opinion that they are substantially right in so thinking: and we see no reason in the evidence given in this case to alter our opinion. But on the people who hold this belief (practically the whole body of educated Indians) what will be the effect of the trial) which ended yesterday? The tardy repudiation of General Dyer and his methods by the British Government just saved our credit with Indian opinion from utter destruction. What will be the effects of the attempt to reverse it?

CABLE ITEMS.

Building employers have decided to postpone the lock-out notices this week pending the court of enquiry.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of the veteran Japanese statesman, Prince Matsukata.—Reuter.

Official And Personal.

Lord Lytton will hold a Durbar at Dacca on August 4.

H. E. the Governor of Burma has postponed his departure from Maymyo. Instead of leaving on the 7th July and arriving in Rangoon on the 8th as announced, His Excellency will leave Maymyo on the 14th July arriving in Rangoon on the 15th.

"TRUTH SUPERIOR TO MEN'S WISDOM."

(Continued from preivous page).

tion is not the same as the original draft, but in substance it is the same. The principle of disciplinary action is retained. The third resolution constitutes real failure. I still feel that the elective organisations of the Congress are the executive and that therefore they should contain only those who heartily support the Congress programme for the time being and who are prepared not to obstruct or tone it down, but to carry it out in its entirety. But it was not possible to get over the constitutional difficulty. Any restriction upon the Cocanada programme must be considered a breach of the Congress constitution. Putting the interpretation that I do even now, the original resolution was not a breach. But it was pointed out to me that I have no right to put my own interpretation upon it and that the Swarajists had the right to contend that those who entered the Councils were not debarred from being on the executive. They said that as a matter of fact there were Swarajists on the Working Committee already. The argument had great weight with me and in view of the knowledge that the original resolution disqualifying the Swarajists from being on the executives could only be passed by a narrow majority was decisive in reconciling me to the resolution as finally adopted. It does not please me, but it was the only possible course left save that of dropping the whole proposition. It was required for the sake of keeping before the country the idea of having a homogeneous organisation and of insistence on purity of political conduct. Representatives must be expected to conform to the standards they lay down for others. It must be pointed out in a variety of ways that the Congress is no longer a begging association, but that it is primarily a self-purification association, designed to achieve its goal by developing internal strength. Public opinion must therefore be created in favour of the things needed for the national life. The best way of creating it is to frame propositions and enlisting support therefore. I have reconciled myself to the possibility of temporary heterogeneity, I would strongly plead with both the parties not to obstruct each other's paths. The fourth resolution has, however, completed my defeat. It is true that the Gopinath resolution was carried by a bare majority. A clear minority would have pleased me more than a narrow majority. I do not forget the fact that many who voted for Mr. Das's amendment did so because of the impending arrests. They naturally felt it a point of honour to protect a valued chief and comrade who had rendered signal services to the country and who had performed great self-sacrifice. Sentiment often outweighs moral considerations and I have no doubt that the Bengal Government will make a serious blunder if they arrest Mr. Das and his supporters. It is too late in the day to punish opinion if there was no moral consideration against supporting Mr. Das's amendment. I would have had no hesitation whatever in myself tendering my support, but I could not. No Congressmen could. Mr. Das sees no difference between my resolution and his. I can only call it self-deception. Those who spoke in support of his proposition did not mince matters. They had room for political murder in their philosophy and after all is it not the common philosophy? The majority of the so-called civilised peoples believe in and act upon it on due occasions. They hold that for a disorganised and oppressed people political assassination is the only remedy. That it is false philosophy, that it was failed to make the world better to live in is only too true. I merely state that if Mr. Das and his supporters have erred they have the bulk of "civilised" opinion on their side. The foreign masters of India have no better record to show. If the Congress was a political organisation with no limitation as to means it would be impossible to object to Mr. Das's amendment on merits. It would then be rendered to a question of expedience. But there were seventy Congress representatives to support the resolution. They have proved untrue to their creed. In my opinion the amendment was in breach of the Congress creed or policy of non-violence, but I purposely refrained from raising such an objection. If the members wanted the resolution it was well for them to have it. It is always best in my opinion to let constitutional questions be decided as a rule by members.

OPIUM RESOLUTION.

The other resolutions do not require any discussion. The resolution extolling the Sikh sacrifice and bravery was in continuation of the traditional policy of the Congress. The opium resolution became necessary for two reasons. Miss Le Motte, who has been doing most valuable work of trying to reduce the world growth of opium to its bare medical necessity, has pointed out in tragic terms the immoral opium policy of the Government of India. Mr. Andrews has shown how the Government of India made itself responsible for changing at the Opium Convention the work "medical" to "legitimate" in describing people's requirements. It therefore became necessary, in view of the approaching convention at Geneva, for the A. I. C. C. to say what the nation thinks of the Government of India policy. It had become equally necessary to investigate the condition of the Assamese under the opium habit. A fine body of men and women are undergoing a process of decay under the cursed opium habit. The Assam Provincial Congress Committee is ready to enquire into the matter. The A. I. C. C. has, therefore, thought it desirable to appoint Mr. Andrews to conduct the inquiry in co-operation with the Provincial Committee.

The seventh resolution authorises the Working Committee to appoint, if necessary, a deputation to inquire into the conditions of Indian labourers of the Malay Peninsula and Ceylon. We know nothing of the condition of labourers who emigrate to Ceylon and the Malaya Peninsula except from the stray reports that appear in the Press. It is our duty to study their condition and do whatever we can to ameliorate it.

"WRONGLY PUNISHED."

GEN. DYER'S "VINDICATION."

MARTIAL LAW AND SIR MICHAEL.

JUSTICE MCCARDIE'S SUMMING UP.

Mr. Justice McCardie, continuing his summing-up in mail week resumed his comment on the action of General Dyer in firing on the crowd at Amritsar on April 13, 1919. He said that General Dyer had made statements on various matters. Sir Walter Schwabe had rightly drawn attention to the fact that Sir Michael O'Dwyer said in evidence that on the statement made by General Dyer to the Hunter Committee his (General Dyer's) conduct was indefensible. Later, however, General Dyer made a statement to the Army Council and brought before the authorities circumstances which apparently had not been present in his mind when he gave evidence before the Hunter Committee. Among other things, he stated that there was a clear conviction in existence that a determined and organized movement was in progress to destroy all the Europeans on the spot and to carry the movement throughout the Punjab, and that, in the meeting in the square at Amritsar, he had before him a mob with an express intention to challenge British authority and to defy him to take any effective action against them. Sir Walter Schwabe had, however, pointed out that, in spite of that, General Dyer was punished. In the present hearing further facts might have come to light.

The body of testimony about Amritsar was great. In considering it they (the jury) must remember that the matter which was important was what was feared at the time and not the opinion which was formed afterwards.

THE POSITION AT AMRITSAR.

His Lordship referred to the conditions at Amritsar before April 13 and to the fears of mutiny among the Indian troops and of trouble from Afghanistan. He continued:—Suppose that General Dyer's force had been wiped out. What would have happened? The consequences might have been appalling. That is a factor which you must consider when you weigh the question whether what General Dyer did was an atrocity. Rebellions lead to insurrections. Insurrections lead to civil war. Civil wars are terrible things. In this case, dealing with matters of high policy as we are, one has only to remember that grave evils may sometimes demand grave remedies.

The action of General Dyer received the approbation of all the military authorities, but I do not myself pay undue weight to that, for it may well be that the instinct of loyalty of one soldier for another might lead to that approval. When we ask ourselves whether what General Dyer did was an atrocity we must remember the man and the circumstances. General Dyer was a man whose career had been distinguished, a man admittedly of high character who on this day performed, as he said, a horrible duty, and performed it, as is again admitted, with absolute honesty of purpose. The question whether his act was an atrocity—whatever may be the meaning you give to that word—raises an interesting and a serious question. One cannot help asking oneself how this matter was regarded by the Sikhs of Amritsar and of the surrounding places. They were on the spot. They knew all. If General Dyer's action had been an atrocity one would have thought that the Sikhs would be outraged, because Amritsar was their holy city. I cannot help attaching some importance to the curious and striking evidence that, after the firing on the mob was over and order had been restored, Sikh priests congratulated and thanked General Dyer and insisted on his being baptized as a Sikh, a unique honour. Why if the firing were an atrocity, was this honour conferred on General Dyer by the Sikhs?

The question whether General Dyer acted rightly or wrongly is for you. I said in the course of my opening words to you that I should express my own opinion on certain things subject to your own judgment. Speaking with full deliberation and knowing the whole of the evidence given in this case, I express my view that General Dyer, in the grave and exceptional circumstances, acted rightly, and, in my opinion, he was wrongly punished by the Secretary of State for India. That is my view, and I need scarcely say that I have weighed every circumstance and every detail which was not before the Hunter Committee.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

If you take an opposite view the question then arises whether General Dyer's action was an atrocity committed by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, which is a wholly different thing. Before you attribute to Sir Michael O'Dwyer responsibility for this matter you must ask yourselves whether he fully did commit it in any fair sense of the words. Before you can say that he is to be deemed to be responsible in any fair sense of the phrase you must remember that he was not at Amritsar himself but at Lahore, a good many miles away. But Sir Michael O'Dwyer in no way authorized or instigated what General Dyer was going to do; he did not know what was charged with having committed an atrocity if there were one? Stress has been laid on the approval which he afterwards gave to General Dyer's action, but subsequent approval seems to be a very different thing from instigation. Can you in any fair sense of the words say that a man commits an atrocity of which he previously knows nothing whatever because, on the request of a general officer of high position, he afterwards in the circumstances agrees with what has been done?

Considering whether there was a widespread conspiracy against the British rule in the Punjab in 1919, his Lordship said that in the evidence of unrest at that time he had not observed one instance in which an Indian individual was attacked or an Indian shop burned. All he would say was that if the same evidence had been given on a charge against two or more persons of conspiracy in the Punjab, he would hold that there was a prima facie case to go to the jury. The jury would have to consider whether the man who thought that trouble was brewing at Lahore were nervous, and whether it was an atrocity to fire on the mob to prevent incidents which it was feared might occur.

THE USE OF AEROPLANES.

The events at Gujranwala raised the question of the use of aeroplanes during times of civil disturbance. It was a question partly of political expediency, partly of practical necessity, and partly of ethical instinct. The real difficulty in the use of aeroplanes was in defining the extent to which bombs were to be dropped or machine-guns used. Sir Sankaran Nair had said that the taking of innocent life was not justified in any circumstances; that it would be wrong to save the lives of 1,000 innocent persons, by dropping a bomb which might kill one innocent person. The application of that principle could not be confined to the use of aeroplanes, it must logically extend to the firing on a crowd by troops or police. If any man who was going to a murderous meeting chose to take a child with him, the whole mob, according to Sir Sankaran Nair's theory, would be immune. The extent to which aeroplanes were used at Gujranwala and the manner in which they were used were matters on which opinion might differ. If Sir Michael O'Dwyer had asked the military to take out aeroplanes and to drop bombs and use machine-guns on persons working peacefully in the fields, he would clearly have been wrong. But if Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the general officer commanding meant that the aeroplanes should only use bombs or machine-guns against a crowd which was about to attack buildings or to murder, that was a wholly different thing. The jury would have to consider what Sir Michael O'Dwyer really authorized.

In this view, there was ample power to impose martial law in the Punjab. It was declared by the Government of India at Simla, which was not far from the area of disturbances, where the Government was surrounded by advisers, including Sir Sankaran Nair. If martial law were once declared it ought to be exercised with firmness and rigour. On the other hand, it ought not to be administered in mere caprice or with an unnecessary severity. There was no doubt that Sir Michael O'Dwyer secured the declaration of martial law because he asked for it.

In conclusion, his Lordship said that the eulogium which was passed on Sir Michael O'Dwyer by the Government of India and the Secretary of State and which was described by Sir Sankaran Nair in his book as an "outrage on Indian public opinion," referred to the whole period during which Sir Michael O'Dwyer occupied the position of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. It was true that a large number of newspapers in India criticized the administration of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. It had been said that no newspaper expressed approbation of it. He (his Lordship) sometimes wondered what public opinion was. It was a nice point how it was created and whether public opinion represented the views of the body of busy working folk or whether it represented the views of those who owned or conducted newspapers. If there were a widespread desire to use the events in the Punjab in April, 1919, for propaganda purposes they might well find a certain uniformity of opinion in a great part of the newspapers of India.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at 3.5. They returned at 5-50 and announced that they were unable to agree on a verdict. The parties then agreed to accept the verdict of the majority, and the foreman announced that 11 jurors were in favour of the plaintiff.

On the application of Mr. Charles, judgment was entered for the plaintiff for £500 agreed damages and costs.

The jury were exempted from service for 12 years.

AMRITSAR.

The "Times" commenting on the above verdict writes in mail week:—

The moment is not opportune to revive the painful memories of Amritsar, and from that point of view it is regrettable that Sir Michael O'Dwyer found it necessary to bring against Sir Sankaran Nair the libel action which ended yesterday in a thoroughly justified verdict in favour of the former Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The trial has dragged on for over a month, and it is difficult to avoid the impression that it might have been concluded much sooner if the inquiry had been strictly confined to the essential points at issue. Sir Sankaran Nair, formerly a member of the Government of India, published a book called 'Gandhi and Anarchy,'' in which he made certain very serious charges against Sir Michael O'Dwyer. In the main, as Sir Michael O'Dwyer himself recognized in the trial, this book was excellent. It contained a strong condemnation of the methods of Mr. Gandhi and charged him with the responsibility for the most ghastly atrocities. Unfortunately Sir Sankaran Nair thought it expedient to reinforce his argument by charging a distinguished British administrator, Sir Michael O'Dwyer himself, with the responsibility for acts of terrorism alleged to have been committed in connexion with the recruitment of soldiers during the war and for atrocities after the war. It was made perfectly clear at a very early stage in the trial that Sir Michael O'Dwyer, as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, never sanctioned, encouraged, or condoned any acts that could possibly be described as terrorism during the recruitment of soldiers in the Punjab. On this point the evidence for the defence, most of which was taken by commission in India, was of the flimsiest possible character, and no shadow of proof was given that Sir Michael O'Dwyer was for a moment inclined to take a light or careless view of his duties and responsibilities in the overwhelmingly difficult circumstances of a great war. As for the assertion that he was responsible for the unhappy events in Amritsar in 1919, no inquiry was needed to demonstrate that that was pure nonsense. Martial law prevailed, proclaimed with the authorization of the Government of India, of which Sir Sankaran Nair was a member. Decisions were in the hands of the military authorities, and Sir Michael O'Dwyer simply had no knowledge of how General Dyer intended to act. The charges made by Sir Sankaran Nair had not the slightest justification, nor could they, by any stretch of the imagination, be regarded as fair comment on the actions of the plaintiff. The reputation of Sir Michael O'Dwyer as a firm, upright, and patient public servant is thoroughly vindicated by these proceedings. He did admirable service in an extraordinarily difficult time, and the course of the trial showed the futility of attempts to impugn his motives or his judgment as a British administrator in India.

But the inquiry ranged over a very wide field. Many questions that seem subordinate, and at times irrelevant, were brought into discussion. This was perhaps unnecessary for the immediate purpose; but, since the inquiry wandered so far, it must be noted that new light is thrown by the evidence on at least one important episode. The Hunter Commission, set up to inquire into the shooting at Amritsar, comes very badly out of the trial. Witnesses declared that when they were summoned to give evidence before this Commission they found themselves confronted with charges which they never had time to consider, that later they discovered that the reports of their evidence had been garbled, and that statements were imputed to them which they had never dreamed of making. Sir Michael O'Dwyer himself had this experience, but he at any rate had an opportunity of correcting the report of his evidence in time. Yet the conclusions of a Commission which worked by such amazing methods have been made the basis for judgment on the much-discussed conduct of General Dyer at a highly critical moment in Amritsar. General Dyer himself is seriously ill, and his evidence could not be taken at the trial. Mr. Justice McCardie, in his summing-up, found it incumbent upon him, after carefully weighing all the evidence and taking account of circumstances and details that were not before the Hunter Commission, to express his own opinion on the action of General Dyer. "Speaking," he said, "with full deliberation and knowing the whole of the evidence given in this case, I express my view that General Dyer, in the grave and exceptional circumstances, acted rightly, and in my opinion he was wrongly punished by the Secretary of State for India." These are strong words, and though, as we have said, it is unfortunate that occasion should have been taken to revive the memories of Amritsar at this moment, and though the Judge's opinion is not strictly relevant to the main issue of the case, it is right that, once the occasion was there, the real character and aims of those who bore the burden of administration in India at a peculiarly dangerous time should not be interpreted solely by so superficial an inquiry as that which has hitherto held the field. British administrators in India are passing through a severe trial. The vote of approval passed by the Swarajist supporters of Mr. C. R. Das on the murderer of Mr. Day in Calcutta is a direct stimulus to assassination. By this resolution Mr. Das and his followers have assumed a shameful responsibility. In face of such tactics yesterday's verdict is a strong and a most useful declaration of the will of the British people to maintain their trust to protect India.

A "VINDICATION."

The "Morning Post" writes:—

Sir Michael O'Dwyer has won his case. He held the Punjab for the British Empire through a period of danger not less great than the Indian Mutiny, and those who served under him then, as well as those whom he protected, testify to the courage, the strength, and the humanity by which he achieved that great service to his Crown and Country. 'We are certain that we express the sentiments of all loyal subjects of the King when we congratulate him on the verdict he has secured from a British Court. Sir Michael O'Dwyer brought the case against an Indian politician, who accused him in a book called "Gandhi and Anarchy" of methods of terrorism during the disturbances at Amritsar. This brought into the case the action of General Dyer in the strong steps which he took at Jallianwalabagh, and it is a pathetic circumstance that at this moment of his vindication General Dyer lies so ill that he may be said to be at the point of death. Whether he recovers or no, his health was permanently broken by the disgraceful treatment he received at the hands of the Government he had helped to save and of the Secretary of State who ought to have upheld him. It i a matter of pardonable pride with us that, when the Press of this country joined in condemning General Dyer, we at least recognised the service he had rendered and defended h's reputation from the mean and cowardly censures to which he was exposed.

Mr. Justice McCardie, as one of his Majesty's Judges, has no interest to serve save the interest of justice, whereas the politicians who condemned General Dyer were serving interests politically. Let us see, then, what a British Judge has to say on the subject:

"Speaking with full deliberation, I express my view that General Dyer, under grave and exceptional circumstances, acted rightly. And in my opinion he was wrongly punished by the Secretary of State for India."

That, if we may venture to say so, is what we said at the time, and it is a melancholy thing to remember that in the British Press we were almost alone in saying so. We have heard a good deal of the "crawling order." Whatever may be said of Indians in a time of rebellion being made to crawl before British officers, we think it more humiliating that in time of victory a British Secretary of State and a British Government should crawl before Indian agitators; and that is exactly what Mr. Montagu, Lord Chelmsford, and the Coalition did in 1920. Sir Sankaran Nair, the Indian politician who has lost this case, might well think himself hardly used, for the language for which he is now condemned might have been taken out of the speech made by Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons in the debate on the 8th July, 1920. Let us remember that General Dyer had acted as he did when Mr. Montagu was Secretary of State for India; that so far from his action being condemned at the time it was approved; and General Dyer's services were made use of in important commands long after the Indian Government and the Secretary of State were aware or should have been aware, of what happened. In the light of that knowledge let us look at what Mr. Montagu did say. Over and over again he used of General Dyer's action such words as "terrorism," and "frightfulness."

"You are embarking upon terrorism said Mr. Montagu. . . You are indulging in frightfulness, and there is no other adequate word which could describe it. . . Are you going to keep your hold upon India by terrorism, racial humiliation, and subordination, and frightfulness? . . . There is one theory upon which I think Gen. Dyer acted, the theory of terrorism and the theory of subordination. . . . If your theory is justice and partnership, then you will condemn a soldier, however gallant, etc.

When we consider that General Dyer was one of Mr. Montagu's own officers we appreciate at its full value that pronoun "you." This did Mr. Montagu call for a basin and publicly wash his hands of responsibility for action taken under h's administration. And not Mr. Montagu alone. Mr. Winston Churchill, that brave spirit who is now to be the last hope of the Conservative Party, and was then Secretary of State for War, also washed his hands of responsibility for the action of a British officer. So, for that matter did Mr. Asquith, who led the Opposition. The Liberals are always true to type. The more honour to Sir Edward Carson and the Die-Hards ,who stood against this almost overwhelming stream of condemnation for the principle that an officer should be supported by his Ministers and should not be condemned without trial.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer did not suffer so severely: he was only censured for daring to support a subordinate officer. The Government of that time preferred weakness to strength, and sedition to loyalty. Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his officials, by well-timed severity, put down one of the most formidable risings that had ever taken place in India with hardly any loss of British life, and the loss of only a few hundred Indian lives. Some time afterwards the fruits of the opposite policy of weakness and surrender were seen in the Moplah rising, where a rebel people, contemptible in strength, were only reduced to subjection after the most terrible loss of life, and after measures of the very greatest severity. It is always so. Weakness invariably spells cruelty; strength enables a Government to be humane. So we saw in Italy, where the firm measures of Mussolini saved his country from frightful disaster. Statesmanhip must be judged by results and not by sentiments or political theories, and that statesmanship is most humane which launches its whole power without fear and without remorse at the outset of lawlessness to protect the millions under its charge. This Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer understood well. They knew that if Rebellion gained head, not hundreds but thousands, and even millions, of lives might be lost, and their action was inspired not only by wisdom but by the highest humanity.

MILL-WORKERS' INDEBTEDNESS

COOPERATION AS A REMEDY.

The "Bombay Co-operative Quarterly" writes:—

The Bombay Branch of the Institute have followed up the conference organised by them among the depressed classes by a conference for mill-workers which was held at Parel in April last. The number of co-operative societies for mill-workers was nearly a hundred at the end of the year 1923-24; and most of these have been started by the Social Service League through the agency of their various workmen's institutes. The employers, while they often bewail the large inroads that payment of interest on debt makes on the earnings of the employees, have, with a few honorable exceptions, done little to promote habits of self-help and thrift among their workmen; nor have the organisations of workmen, weak as they are financially, done much for the economic betterment of the working classes. And so the burden goes on increasing and economically the workman is as helpless as a casual labourer working from hand to mouth. There is a vast field for work; but experience has shown that unless economic organisation proceeds on the basis of self-help and thrift, efforts made by an outside agency in starting stores and banks are sooner or later frustrated by the apathy of workmen themselves. The Conference held last month, did well, therefore, in proposing that the main criterion in the grant of loans by credit societies for mill-workers should be the practice of thrift as shown by the volume of deposits collected, and that the constitution of these societies should be modelled on that of salary-earners' societies. The Conference also approved of the startings of a savings bank for each mill in Bombay; and the success of the banks already in existence in the Tata group of mills indicates that the saving habit will grow as facilities for the safe deposit and easy withdrawals of savings are provided. In view of the migratory habits of the labour population of Bombay and the absence of any tangible security for advances, it is necessary, as suggested by the Conference, to obtain some facilities from the employers enabling societies to get recoveries automatically from the salary-bills of the workmen. This is the practice in other large employees' societies like those for the railways, and if the consent of the members is secured in advance, the system has much to recommend it; while the employers need entertain no suspicion that it will upset their labour and may lead to labour troubles if enforced rigidly. That has not been the experience elsewhere and should not occur where action is taken at the instance of the men themselves and to protect their own organisations. To guide and supervise the existing societies some more systematic arrangements are required than those obtaining at present; and although the Conference recommended the starting of a supervising union, in view of the difficulty of obtaining the requisite personnel for a union, the main idea of which is mutual control, the Parel Branch of the Institute should make it one of its principal activities to arrange for the supervision of the societies and to assist in recoveries by the appointment of an arbitrator and a bailiff as suggested.

FORTHCOMING BAKRID CELEBRATIONS.

CONCILIATION BOARDS IN LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 2.

With a view to ensuring peace in the city of Lahore during the forthcoming Bakrid celebrations, Mr. Emerson, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, met a number of prominent Mahomedan residents and called their attention to the necessity of adopting measures to avoid a breach of the peace. In case they failed to take any measures, Mr. Emerson said he would consider himself free to take any precautionary measures he might think proper.

As a result of the conference the Mahomedans called a meeting of prominent Mussalmans of the city and appointed a Conciliation Board consisting of eleven residents.

The Hindus held a similar meeting and appointed a similar Conciliation Board. Both Boards will work in co-operation to maintain the peace of the city and to avoid any communal friction.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A SHIP'S CREW.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 2.

A complaint has been lodged with the police here to-day by a Telugu woman who was travelling with her child and husband from the Coromandel Coast on board s. s. "Chilka" alleging that she was criminally assaulted by five of the ship's crew when she went to the bath-room. It is reported that this matter was brought to the notice of the ship's officer who held a parade next morning and the complainant identified the persons who assaulted her.

JUSTICE IN NABHA!

AKALI JATHA CASE.

LALA AMARNATH'S JUDGMENT.

(Associated Press.)

NABHA, July 2.

Rai Sahib Lala Amarnath, Special Magistrate exercising powers of Sessions Judge at Nabha, who pronounced judgment yesterday in the Akali Jatha trial convicting 22 persons to various terms of imprisonment in the course of a lengthy judgment at the outset referred to the history of the Akali movement. He said that the march of Shahidi Jatha was intended to further the Akali movement and detailing the incidents leading up to the alleged interruption of the Akhand Path he said the news when it reached Amritsar caused much resentment. The S. G. P. C. felt much chagrined. Howls were raised in the Akali press. The story about the interruption of the Akhand Path was invented and all sorts of lies were manufactured to support it. Abuses were freely heaped on the authorities of Nabha State and Sardar Gurdial Singh who was chiefly responsible for what had occurred was made the object of special attention and libellous statements were made about him. The story relating to the interruption of the Akhand Path made a direct appeal to the Sikh mind. The Sikh populace freely offered their services and as a result the S. G. P. C. soon began to despatch daily to Gangsar Gurdwara at Jaito a band of 25 Sikhs to resume the interrupted Akhand Path and to carry out the programme of non-violent passive resistance. On arrival at the State boundary these bands were distinctly told that the Akhand Path, which they wished to resume, had long since been duly concluded and they were offered permission to have another Akhand Path on condition that they would leave the place after its conclusion. But Akhand Path was simply a hoax. It was really a big political issue that was at stake and for the successful decision of that issue it was the stay of the Akalis within the State that really mattered. This state of things started in September 1923 and continued unabated to this day. About January, however, there was another development in the situation. In addition to the bands of 25, the S. G. P. C. announced their decision to despatch occasionally to Jaito new bands of 500 men for the resumption of the interrupted Akhand Path. These bands were to be called Shahidi Jathas. While remaining non-violent they were to offer resistance and start Akhand Path at all costs. The first Shahidi Jatha left Amritsar on the 9th February and reached Jaito on the 21st, the anniversary day of Nankana tragedy. After passing through a number of villages the Jatha reached Jaito. Thousands of people came along with it and the whole crowd assumed a threatening dimension. They were variously armed with Takwas, safajangs, swords, arrows, quarter staves, sticks, charris, gandasas and tambas (large branches of trees freshly lopped off and fashioned into bludgeons). Some armed members of the crowd attempted to commit assault on the mounted scout of Nabha Police who was on the road on duty. About one and a half mile from Jaito the crowd stopped and the head Jaithedar of Shahidi Jatha, accused No. 1 Hajara Singh, addressing the Druli jatha man said: "The time for your work has come." Then the whole crowd moved forward on a wide front in a condition of intense excitement.

FIRING OPENED BY CROWD.

The Magistrate then gave a detailed account of the circumstances which compelled the Nabha authorities to open fire on the crowd. Turning to the question whether there was any firing done by the crowd the Judge said:—"I have carefully weighed the evidence produced in the light of probabilities and improbabilities involved and I have come to the irresistable conclusion that firing was opened by the crowd. Fire arms were actually seen in the possession of the crowd on its way from Burgary to Jaito and the fact is deposed to not only by spectators who were present but also by approvers who belonged to the Jatha itself. At the time of action bullets from the side of the Akali crowd whizzled past by most officials and officials engaged in the operation and Col. Coldstream had to take shelter behind a sandhill."

Regarding the question why no fire arms were captured the Magistrate said: "We must not forget that the number of such arms with the crowd was not large. The authorities being unprepared, a long time was allowed for the crowd to thin out. To ask therefore why no arms were recovered is tantamount to asking why the holders of arms chose to run away or why they did not throw arms down before flying away. These are questions which flying men alone could answer?

Regarding the question why Akali firing caused no death and did not wound more than one man the Magistrate said: "This again is a question which the shooter alone can best answer."

Referring to the statements made by Mr. Zimmand in his open letter to the press, the Magistrate said: "The externment of Mr. Zimmand appears to have greatly upset him and increased his sympathy with the crowd. In his letter he tries to minimise and explain the conduct of the crowd on their march to Jaito."

The Magistrate then dealt with the legal points in the case and convicted all the accused.

SPORTING NEWS.

BANGALORE RACES.

RESULTS OF THURSDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 3.

THE CANTONMENT PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles, over five flights of hurdles. Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses.

His Highness Yuvarajah of Mysore's STORMWALL 11-0

There really was no race about this, for with only two horses to go Stormwall and Tiepin 10-6 and even here at the seventh furlong Tiepin threw down its rider Bloss and walked back the course.

Tote paid: Rs. 7 for win.

THE PONY PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs. Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under other than those classified third division or above.

Northmore's PAMPHYLIA 8-2 Sulleman 1
Northmore's BACHELOR GIRL 7-3, Walker 2
His Highness Maharajah's MAX 9-3, Thompson 3

Betting: 4 to 1 on Mar and fours Bachelor Girl and Pamphylia.

Tote paid: Rs. 34.

THE FARM PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs. Handicap for C. B. Horses three years old and upwards.

Sheldrake and Fould's BETTER HOPE 11-3 Flynn 1
Ali Asker's BLACK ROCK 8-0 Walker 2
His Highness Yuvarajah's BLACK WINE 7-4, Purtee Singh 3
His Highness Maharajah's APPLE BLOSSOM 9-3 Thompson 4

Also Ran:—Maleka 7-4, Ooma 7-9, Venu 7-7, Applause 8-3, Fearless 8-12, and Applicate 9-4.

Betting: Evens Better Hope, fours Black Rock and Applause, sixes Black Wine and Apple Blossom, eights Venu, Fearless and Applicate and twelves Maleka and Ooma.

Tote paid: Rs. 16 for win, Rs. 7, Rs. 8 and Rs. 9 for places.

H H MAHARAJAH'S CUP. Distance 1 Mile. Handicap for Horses in the Third Division.

Mr. Eve's HAPPY TIMES 8-11 Ritchie 1
Bradshaw's LORD JAIN 7-0 Bona 2
Marsh's THE GAFFER 8-12 Huxley 3
Rosseo's ARCHIE'S FANCY 9-11 Flynn 4

Also Ran: Headstrong 7-2, King's Daughter 8-3, Resurgam 8-4, Bosworth 8-9, Catfling 9-0, Espousal 9-0, Wee Dote 9-3, Antic 9-4, and High Road 9-5.

Betting: Evens Happy Times, twos The Gaffer, fives King's Daughter, sixes Antic, sevens Catling and Espousal, eights Wee Dote, Headstrong, High Road and Lord Jain, and tens Resurgam, Bosworth and Archie's Fancy.

Tote paid: Rs. 16 for win; Rs. 10, Rs. 22 and Rs. 8 for places.

THE ARABIAN PLATE. Distance 1 mile. Handicap for Arabs.

Ebrahim and Kadum's MILLION 8-2 Flynn 1
Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's HENRY 7-2 Hoyt ... 2
Rajmahomed Vazir's LUCKNOW 8-9 Ritchie 3
Major-General Ponsonby's ORPHAN 8-4, Donnelly 4

Also Ran:—Horizon 7-4 Limerick 7-2 Sensation 7-6, Sultan 7-11, Emperor 7-12, Roomali 8-0 and Aga 8-12.

Betting: Twos Lucknow, threes Limerick, Henry, Orphan and Aga, fours Emperor, fives Roumali and Million, sixes Sensation and Sultan and eights Horizon.

Tote paid:—Rs. 39 for win; Rs. 12, Rs. 14 and Rs. 9 for places.

HAJEE SIR ISMAIL SAIT'S CUP. Distance 6 Furlongs. Handicap for Horses in the Fourth Division.

Juggernath Das' BLUSTER 8-9 Walker 1
Mrs. Sonran Smith's LANDLADY 9-0 Donnelly 2
Santon and Simpson's DUNCRAYE 9-6 Sisly 3
His Highness Maharajah's TRUE GRACE 8-10 Bona 4

Also Ran:—Colby 7-4, Witch Doctor 8-4, Vauclere 8-0, Cresson 8-0, Warrior Queen 8-10, Cronan 9-5, Seremist 9-8 and Hill and Dale 9-9.

Betting: Twos Duncraye, 5 to 2 Bluster, fours True Grace and Landlady, sixes Cresson and Warrior Queen, eights Vauclere and Hill and Dale, and tens the rest.

Tote paid: Rs. 14 for win; Rs. 5, Rs. 6 and Rs. 6 for places.

THE GRANDSTAND PLATE. Distance 1½ miles. Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.

Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's KLETITOR 9-6 Barrett 1
Kadum's MAHIR 9-11 Thompson 2
Ali Askar's SILVER PRINCE 7-4 Hoyt 3

Also Ran:—Bowery 7-3, Vallaprasad 7-4, Rajput 8-0 and Moazam 9-6.

Betting: Twos Vallaprasad and Rajput, 3 to 2 Kletitor, fives Mahir, sixes Silver Prince, Bowery and Mozam.

Tote paid: Rs. 15 for win; Rs. 13 and Rs. 15 for places.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 2.

The following are the closing scores in the County and other cricket matches which started to-day:—

Leveson-Gower's Eleven versus Oxford University at Eastbourne:—Oxford made 282 Frazer contributing 81. Browne took 4 for 48.

M. C. C. versus Cambridge University at Lords:—M. C. C. scored 274 Dulleepsingh making 120 and Hendren 74. Cambridge have made 125 for 5.

Gentlemen versus Players at Oval:—Players made 288. Hobbs made 66 and has completed thousand this season. Sandham contributed 127. Falcon took 7 for 78. Gentlemen have made 52 for 6.

Lancashire versus Leicestershire at Manchester:—Lancashire have scored 343 for 7 Hallows making 51 and E. Tyldesley 70.

Notts versus Essex at Workshop:—Notts made 156 Douglas taking 7 for 66. Essex have scored 32 for 6.

Somerset versus Glamorgan at Taunton:—Glamorgan have made 295 for 7 Bates contributing 86 and Arnott 60 not out.

Gloucester versus Hampshire at Bristol:—Gloucester made 191 Salter scoring 53. Kennedy took 4 for 46 and Newman 5 for 98. Hampshire have scored 23 for 5.

Yorkshire versus South Africans at Bradford:—Yorkshire scored 285 Rhodes making 54 and Robinson 95 not out. Nupen took 3 for 53. South Africans have made 22 for 1.—Reuter.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON,

LENGLEN'S WITHDRAWAL WARMLY DISCUSSED.

LONDON, July 2.

The retirement from the championship of Mlle Lenglen was the sole topic among the ten thousand spectators who assembled at Wimbledon to-day in cloudy weather. Mlle Lenglen herself was a spectator and her withdrawal gives Miss McKane a walk over into the final of Ladies Singles. Miss Wills to-day beat Mrs. Satterthwaite in the other semifinal and she and Miss McKane will meet in the final.

In the first match on centre court South Africans Raymond and Spence defeated Kingscote and Gilbert by three sets to nil in the third round of men's doubles. The winners held the upper hand throughout. Another British pair was knocked when Richards and Hunter beat Woosnam and Wheatley and then Washburn and Williams disposed of Kingsley and Masterman. Later, Spence and Raymond met and defeated Norman Brookes and Fisher in the fourth round and they play Richards and Hunter in the semi-final. The other semi-final will be between the Americans, Williams and Washburn, and Lycett and Godfrey holders who to-day defeated the Alonso brothers.

In the Ladies Doubles Mrs. Covell and Miss McKane entered the semi-finals defeating Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. Bazel in the fourth round. Mrs. Wightman and Miss Wills have also entered the semi-final owing to Mlle Lenglen and Miss Ryan having scratched.

In the mixed doubles Godfree and Mrs. Shepherd Barron, Woosnam and Mrs. Covell, Gilbert and Miss McKane and Lamb and Miss Harsey have entered the semi-final round.

The following were to-day's principal results:—

Men's Doubles—Third Round:—Raymond and Spence beat Kingscote and Gilbert 6/2, 7/5, 6/2.

Men's Doubles—Fourth Round:—Richards and Hunter beat Woosnam and Wheatley 6—2, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4: Washburn and Williams beat Kingsley and Masterman 6—1, 6—4, 6—4: Spence and Raymond beat Norman Brookes and Fischer 6—4, 6—3, 6—2. Lycett and Godfrey (Holders) beat Brothers Alonso 6—4, 6—4, 9—7.

Ladies Doubles—Fourth Round:—Mrs. Covell and Miss McKane beat Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. Bazel, 7—5, 6—1: Mrs. Wightman and Miss Wills w. o. Mlle Lenglen and Miss Ryan scratched.

Ladies Singles—Semi-final:—Miss Wills beat Mrs. Satterthwaite 6—2, 6—1: Miss McKane w. o. Mlle Lenglen scratched.

Mixed Doubles—Fourth Round:—Godfrey and Mrs. Shepherd Barron beat Hunter and Miss Chairman 9—7, 7—5: Woosnam and Mrs. Covel w. o. Borotra and Mlle Lenglen scratched; Gilbert and Miss McKane beat Williams and Mrs. Wightman 5—7, 6—2, 6—2: Lamb and Miss Harsey beat Turnbull and Mrs. Cradock 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.—Reuter.

FRENCH GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, July 2.

Paris.—The French open Golf Championship played over La Boulie course has been won for the first time since it was started seventeen years ago by the amateur British-er, Cyril Tolley, whose aggregate over 72 holes was 290. Hagen (U. S. A.) was second with 293 and Duncan twelfth with 305. Sarazen's (U. S. A.) score was 307. Ockenden, the holder, did not compete.—Reuter.

HOCKEY IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 2.

In the Hockey tournament to-day the Young Men's Indian Association met Green Howards and defeated them after a tough fight by two goals to nil. The play though not fast was interesting throughout and the Indians well deserved their victory, though much more was expected of them.

POLO IN BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 2.

Two matches were decided to-day. In Maharajah's tournament the Mysore Cavalry A who got three goals by handicap defeated B team by five goals to four and twentieth Brigade R. F. A. beat Wilts by five goals to two. Wilts had got two goals by handicap. In subsidiary tournament Askham Bryan won (mainly due to four goals they got as handicap) against Dragoons who though they attacked all the time were able to score but two goals.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, JULY 4.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4009-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Mistry Girdher Purshotam, Mansukhlal Chaganlal Desai, Amarchand and M.

4011-23—Ferreira and V, Oriental Film Mfg. Co., Ltd., The Universal Film Mfg. Co, Thakordas and D.

3768-21—Dubash and Co, Maneckchand Jaichand, B Mansing and Co, Tyabji D and Co.

3826-21—Wadia G and Co, Abdul Husein Alibhai Sutarwalla, Tapiram Girdhardas, Jamsedji R and D.

1419-22—Motichand and D, H Suleman Sons, Akhubhai Kooverji Patel and Co, Thakoredas and Co.

3963-23—Amarchand and M, Hiralal Vithaldas and another, Gordhandas Ranchoddas Dhaldi and another, Merwanji K and Co.

1276-21—Madhavji and Co, Krishna Mulchand Kapur, S A Dias, N C Dalal.

4379-23—Mulla and M, A Cecil Cole, Nanalal Morarji Dume and another, M B Chothia.

4053-21—Captain and V, The Holland Bombay Trading Co Ltd, M C Dawell and Co Ltd., Payne and Co.

3321-21—Tyabji D and Co, The Hon'ble Advocate-General of Bombay, Haji Suleman and others, Rustomji and G. Tyabji D and Co, Lala and Co.

3879-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Assaram Mulchand, Gangaprasad Shivramdas, Wadia G and Co.

4586-21—Daphtary F and D, Gurditsing Gulabsing, Bhagwandas Mulji, N C Dalal.

40-24—Dalal and Co, Jethmal Narandas and others, The Thorley and Co, Sukhtanker and G.

975-18—Malvi M R and Co, Fakirchand Nemichand and others, Ladram Pirchand and others Dabholker and J.

2845-22—Matubhai J and M, Morarji Vandraman and Co, Madhavji Kanji and another, Mehta L and Co.

3346-22—In Person, Nagardas Vanmalidas, Jamnadas Vanmalidas, Edgelow G W and Co.

195-22—Mulla and M, Hyderbhai Huseinbhoy, Esmail Lalji and another, Unwala P and P.

3806-21—Ferreira and V, Mulraj Gocouldas Nensey and another, Girdharlal Dharsey, S N Nanawati and Co.

251-22—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas K Master, Mahomedali Valibhay and another, Payne and Co.

256-22—Payne and Co, The Coorla Spng. and Wg. Co., Ltd., Thakar Vallabhdas Kallianji, Mehta L and Co.

2001-22—Manubhai and Co, Umedram Girdharlal Diwan and others, Purshotam Ratansey Jamsedji R and D.

5269-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Lakhmichand Khetsy Jagjiwan Ujamsi, Kanga and Co.

4150-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ebrahim Currim Nanji, The National Bank of India Ltd, Lattie and Co.

754-22—Payne and Co, Hafiz Khanbhai Mulla Abdula and Co, Shaik Adam Husein Vasi and others, Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

5363-21—Raghavayya N and Co, Jagraj Chunilal, Madadeo Panalal and others, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1531-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co v Kabhai Vithal, Dubash and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5793-23—Craigie B and C, Dadiba H Billimoria and Co v Nowroji F Nowroji, J P Wallace and Co.

3951-22—Kanga and S, Nensey Meghji and ors v Domingo Arico, Surveyor and Co.

9-23—Captain and V, Deokaran Nanji v Ratilal Mancharam Vehini, N C Dalal.

4577-23—Mulji Th and Co, The Official Assignee v Chandulal Dayalbhoy, Tyabji D and Co.

4851-23—Vrajlal and Co, Amulakh Amichand and Co v Megha Permanand, Vachha.

4933-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of City of Bombay v Keshav Waghu, Mirza and M.

5046-23—Kanga and Co, Narsundas Ranchordas v Purshotamdas Odhavji Bhati, Ferreira and V.

5047-23—Kanga and Co, Bai Mariambai v Premshanker Odhavji Bhatt Ferreira and V.

4592-23—Ardeshir H. D. and Co, Wilhelm Paul Auston Werner and another v Vrajlal Pranjiwandas and Co., Khandwala and Chh., Mohile P and G.

4797-23—Andrade and Co., Meghji Lakhmidas v. Purshotamdas Lakhmidas, Captain and V.

5858-22—Purnanand Cl and J Jiwatlal Pratapsi v. Bejraj Jorawarmal, Thakoredas and Co.

1553-23—Manilal and K, Waman Krishna Nigudker v Mathuradas Topan.

3403-23—Amin and D, Bai Nandkisore v Khatizabai, widow and others Sukhtanker and G.

4916-23—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanshamdas v. Ganeshprasad Ghashilal, Khandwalla and Chh.

5005-22—N C Dalal, Chandmal Ghanshamdas v. Girdharilal Mukundilal, Sukhtanker and G.

4472-21—Motichand and D, Jethalal Maneklal, Maganlal Dulabhbhai Desai and another.

966-23—Scoonderdas and Co, Thaker Lalji Dhirubhai, Alimahomed Habib and others, Thakoredas and Co.

504-22—Ramanlal and Co, Monji Goculdas, Mahomed Umer Abdul Rascol and another, Vachha and Co.

5008-21—Thakoredas and D, Dwarkadas Purshotamdas, Gopaldas Ranchoddas and another, Jhavery and Co.

1534-23—Pethare and Co, Karsondas Khimji Haridas Ramdas, Madhovji and Co.

1256-24—Khandwalla and C, Rajmbhai Cassumbhay, Ali Mahomed Sale Mahomed, Sukhtan K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 34.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

850-21—J C G Bowen, Harold Liscombe Painter v The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.

851-22—J. C. G. Bowen, Charles Southey Marston, v The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.

852-22—J. C. Bowen, Shivlingapa Bhagappa Talwar v The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.

2466-21—M V Gokhale, Shamrao Yeshwant v Gopal Yeshwant and ors, M V Gokhale, Mantri and Co.

4145-22—Jehangir M and S, Gopal Yeshwant Rele v Khanderao Ramnath Dingal, Sabnis G and S.

2741-21—Sukhtanker and G, Haridas Jiwanji, vs Narayandas Dwarkadas, Malvi M R and Co.

2752-21—Malvi M. R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas, vs Rupchand Jinnusingh

2776-21—Daphtary F and D, The Killachand Mills Ltd., vs Amboram Motichand, Khandwalla and Chh.

2815-21—Chitnis K and M, Ratilal Nandlal Soudagar and others, vs Bai Ratiat and others, Mehta L and Co

2817-21—Dubash and Co, Vadilal Baldeodas, vs Shantilal Sakalchand, N C Dalal.

2819—M B Chothia, Valimahomed Haji Gani, vs. Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2840-21—Amarchand and M, Mulji Ranchod Ved, vs F N Davar.

2846-21—Craigie B and C, The Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd. vs Messrs Dhanji and Co Bhaisanker K and G.

2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshah, vs Hormusji Cowasji Dinshah and others, Payne and Co, Little and Co.

2861-21—Malvi M R and Co, Shah Pranjiwandas Tarachand, vs Lakhmichand Nanchand and others, Mulji Th and C.

2869-21—Wadia G and Co, Narotam Chunilal vs Chabildas Nathoobhai, Purmanand C and J.

2892-21—Jamsetji E and D, Fardunji Pestonji Mehta and others vs Jehangir Framji Bharucha, Little and Co.

2682-21—Dabholker and Co, Wamanrao Anandrao Ajinkya v Nanabhoy Sadanand, Judah and S.

2689-21—Mulla and M, Goculdas Damoder v. C. M. Parekh and others, Madhowji and Co., Crawford B and Co.

2177-21—Mehta L and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay, vs. Raoji Ghela, N. C. Dalal.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 53.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4160-23—Vachha and Co, Normanbhai Kikabhai, Nagindas Khubchand, Shamrao M and A.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

454-21—Wadia G and Co, Thakersidas Nandlal, Premsukhdas Uderam and another, Patell and E.

743-21—Motichand and D, Jesswantlil Vadilal, Chunilal Gandalal, Kanga and Co.

2962-19—Kanga and Co, Passumal Harbhagwandas, Mussa Abdulla and another, Matubhai J and M.

77-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Usman and Co, Jivraj Balu Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd, and another, Merwanji K and Co, Craigie B and C, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3263-20—Daphtary F and D Rai Bahadur Keshrising Chandmal, Pragji Ladha, Mulla and M.

2940-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Champaklar Gopal and another, Keshrichand Maganlal and another, Mehta L and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Charandas Ukeda and another, Malvi M R and Co.

310-23—Crawford B and Co, The Royal Bank of Scotland v Rahim Kasam and Son, Khanderao L and M.

1757-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Ghelabhai Vithaldas Parekh, Malvi M R and Co.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd, Habib Tar Mahomed, Mulla and M.

1244-23—Captain and V, Monji Velji v Joshi Khimji Lalji and others, S N Nanavati and Co.

498-23—Craigie B and C, The Asiatic Petroleom Co (India) Ltd v Allamoodin Balamiya, Divekar and B.

278-24—Manoher and Co, Madhavsing Saralyitsing v Purnanand Bindeshmar and another, Dharmsy D and Co.

3314-23—Malvi M R and Co, Jwaladut Rameshwar Pillani v N C Mehta, Purnanand Cl and J.

691-24—Patell and E, Dayalji Madhowji v Haridas Vallabhji, Unwalla P and P.

695-24—Pandia and Co, Hardas Kanji v Mahomedally R Jethabhoy and another Thakoredas and D.

24-24—Payne and Co, The Sirdar Carbolic Gas Co Ltd, v Nowroji and Sons, Jehangir and S.

678-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jethabhai Muljt v Ratan C Rowley, Purnanand C and J.

851-24—Mantri and Co, Karim Mahomed Chhapa v Shariff Ahmed Faziudin, Dabholkar and J.

4522-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nusserwanji Ardeshir Karsad and anr v Jugganath Narayensingh and anr, Dharamsi D and Co.

5164-23—F J Ghadially, Burjor S Jamsedji Agu v Jugganath Narayensingh and anr, Dharamsi D and Co.

51424—Little and Co, China Mutual Life Insurance Co Ltd v Shamsudin Sadrudin Syed and anr, Khambatta and Co, Vachha and Co.

829-24—Ramanlal and H, Shamji Monji Javeri v Bhatt Kallianji Odhavji, Bhatt.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

(In the Division Court No. 37.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

3538-21—Pandia and Co., The Official Assignee Calcutta, vs. Popatlal Poonamchand, Payne and Co.

3565-21—Matubhai J and M., The Bank of Morvi Ltd., vs. Bai Tehmina widow and others, Mantri and Co.

3130—Matubhai J and M, Surajmal Harnandrai, Dewidutt Premsukhdas and another, Edgelow G W and Co.

3823-21—Malvi MR and Co., Bai Manibai, widow, vs. Dayaldas Haridas and others, Vrajlal and Co.

3829-21—Tyabji D and Co., Tarachand Pratapchand and another, vs. Manilal Gomaji and others, Merwanji K and Co.

3837-21—Mulla and M., Ochhanlal Gopaldas vs. Bhogilal Ranchoddas, Khandwalla and Co.

3845-21—Vrajlal and Co., Chaturbhuj Devkaran and another vs. Meghji Laxmidas, Malvi M R and Co.

3875-21—Hiralal T and Co., K F Shroff and Co., vs. Kanji Raoji and another, Thakoredas and D., Surajmal and Co.

3883-21—Payne and Co, Haji Jafer Mahomed Haji Bachu, Dr. Abdul Sata Ayab Gaza and another, M B Chothia, Payne and Co.

3884-21—Payne and Co, Haji Jafer Mahomed Haji Bachu Dr. Abdul Sata Ayab Gaza and another, M B Chothia, Kanga and Co.

3885-21—Vrajlal and Co Juggannath Chaganlal Bros, Padamsey Valabhdas and others, Ferreira and V.

3888-21—Little and Co, Terje Valdemar Oslen, Abdul Kadar Noorbhay.

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3915-21—Tyabji D and Co, Khushalchand Gopaldas, Misrilal Umedram and others.

3918-21—Purnanand and C, Jmatlal Partapsey, Tokram Gurudamal, Payne and Co.

3941-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Haji Raji Mahomed Rehmanbhoy, Fatmabai and others Matubhai J and M.

3954-21—Malvi M R and Co, Hiralal Ambalal, Gordhandas Tulsidas, N C Dalal.

4004-21—Shah and Co, Amulakh Labhchand, Anpurnabai widow and another, Amin and D.

4022-21—Ferreira and V, Ramchandra Bhagwandas, Anandilal Sukhanand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4030-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Ganpatrai Harnandrai Dharka, Chandulal Madanlal and another, Malvi M R and Co.

4077-21—N V Gokhale, Zaitoonabai widow, Yusuf Saleh Mahomed Shaikh, N C Dalal.

4078-21—Motichand and D. Liladhar Devji, Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

4079-21—Motichand and D Ebrahim Abdul Husein and others, Abdul Husein Tayabbhai Khapat, Merwanji K and Co.

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AHMEDABAD MEETING

OFFICIAL TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 1.

The following resolutions passed by the All-India Congress Committee at its recent session at Ahmedabad have been officially issued by the General Secretary to the Indian National Congress.

RESOLUTION 1—HANDSPINNING.

Part 1.—In view of the fact that the members of the Congress organizations throughout the country have themselves hitherto neglected handspinning in spite of the fact that the spinning and its product handspun Khaddar have been regarded as indispensable for the establishment of Swaraj and although their acceptance has been regarded by the Congress as a necessary preliminary to Civil Disobedience the A.I.C.C. resolves that members of all elected Congress organizations shall except when disabled by sickness or prevented by continuous travelling or other similar cause regularly spin for at least half an hour every day and shall each send to the secretary of the All India Khadi Board or to any person appointed by him in this behalf at least two thousand yards of even and well-twisted yarn of their own spinning so as to reach him not later than the 15th of August 1924 and thereafter in regular monthly succession. Any member failing to send the prescribed quantity by the prescribed date shall unless unavoidably prevented be deemed to have vacated his office and such vacancy shall be filled in the usual manner provided that the member vacating in the manner aforesaid shall not be eligible for re-election before the next general election for the members of the several organizations.

Part 2.—In view if the fact that certain members whilst the proceedings of the Committee were going on deemed it necessary to withdraw from the Committee by reason of their resentment of the penalty clause in the obligatory spinning resolution and in view of the fact that the penalty clause of the resolution was carried only by 67 against 37 votes and further in view of the fact that the said penalty clause would have been defeated if the votes of withdrawals had been given against the resolution the Committee considers it proper and advisable to remove the penalty clause and to reaffirm the said resolution without the penalty.

RESOLUTION 2—DEFAULTERS.

In as much as it has been brought to the notice of the Committee that the instructions issued from time to time by offices and organizations duly authorised thereto have sometimes not been carried out properly it is resolved that such disciplinary action including dismissal as may be deemed advisable by the respective executive Committees of the P.C.C.'s of the provinces in which the failure has occurred shall be taken against the persons about whom complaint may be made and in the cases of complaints by or on behalf of central organizations such disciplinary action as may be taken by the provincial executive committee shall be reported to the complaining organizations. In cases of default by whole organizations the disciplinary action shall be taken by the superior organization.

REQUESTS TO REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolution No. 3.

The A.I.C.C. draws the attention of the Congress voters to the fact that five boycotts, viz., of all foreign cloth, Government Law Courts, educational institutions, titles and Legislative bodies except in so far as the boycott of the Legislative bodies may be affected by the Cocanada resolution and the propaganda for the exclusive use of Khadi are still part of the Congress Programme and therefore considers it desirable that those Congress voters who believe in the Congress Programme and do not elect to the various organisations subordinate to the Congress those who do not believe in the principle of and carry out in their own persons the said five boycotts except where affected by the said Coconada resolution and do not exclusively use handspun khaddar and the A. I. C. C., therefore, requests such persons who are now members of the Congress Executive organisations to resign their places.

CONDEMNATION OF MURDER.

Resolution IV.

The A. I. C. C. regrets the murder of Mr. Earnest Day by Gopinath Saha and offers its condolences to the deceased's family, and though deeply sensible of the love, however misguided, of the country prompting the murder the A. I. C. C. strongly condemns this and all such political murders and is emphatically of opinion that all such acts are inconsistent with the non-violent policy of the Congress, and is of opinion that such acts retard the progress towards Swaraj and interfere with the preparations for civil disobedience which in the opinion of the A. I. C. C. is capable of evoking the purest sacrifice but which can only be offered in a perfectly peaceful atmosphere.

APPRECIATION OF SIKHS.

Resolution No. V.

The A. I. C. C. places on record its appreciation of the amazing self-sacrifice undergone by the Sikhs in the prosecution of the defence of their religious rights and congratulates them specially on the bravery and cool courage exhibited by them at the time of the unnecessary or uncalled for and cruel firing at Jaito.

ASSAM OPIUM POLICY.

Resolution No. VI.

(i) In the opinion of the All-India Congress Committee the opium policy of the Government of India is altogether contrary to the moral welfare of the people of India and other countries. The All-India Congress Committee is further of opinion that the people of India would welcome the total abolition of the opium traffic for purposes of revenue and is also of opinion that the production of opium is out of all proportion to the medical requirements of India.

(ii) The All-India Congress Committee hereby appoints Mr. C. F. Andrews to conduct an enquiry in association with the Assam Provincial Congress Committee into the opium habits of the people of Assam and the effects upon them of the opium policy of the Government and for this purpose authorises the Working Committee to make the necessary arrangements.

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

Resolution No. VII.

After reading the report of Messrs. Andrews and Chaturvedi on emigration from India for labour purposes, the All-India Congress Committee hereby authorises the Working Committee to send, if necessary, the deputation suggested in the report to the Malay Peninsula and Ceylon, and invite the co-operation of other organisations on the deputation.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS FOR CONGRESS.

Resolution No. VIII.

(i) All motions intended to be discussed at the annual session of the Indian National Congress, whether from Provincial Congress Committees or delegates should be sent to reach the General Secretaries at least ten days before the session of the Congress begins. The Secretary shall digest them and incorporate them in the draft programme to be placed before the Subjects Committee.

(ii) Such resolutions as have not found place in the printed draft will not be entertained by the Subjects Committee, unless they are signed by at least 20 Members of the All-India Congress Committee or 50 delegates of the Congress.

TREASURER.

Resolution No. IX.

Resolved that the resignation of Sjt. Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo be accepted. Resolved further that Seth Jamnalal Bajaj be appointed Treasurer in place of Sjt. Velji L. Nappoo with powers to operate on the accounts already opened in the banks in the name of the All-India Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund either jointly or severally.

And further, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Sjt. Rewashanker Jagjiwan Javeri are hereby empowered to appoint an Attorney or Attorneys either jointly or severally from time to time who shall either jointly or severally have exactly the same powers to operate on the All-India Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund accounts as are hereby granted to the said Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Seth Rewashanker Jagjiwan Javeri. Provided, however, that the devolution of any of the above powers does not absolve the Treasurers from any personal responsibility to the Working Committee.

Resolved that Sjt. Rewashanker Jagjiwan do continue as Working Treasurer.

ELECTION TO WORKING COMMITTEE.

Resolution No. X.

Resolved that Mahatma M. K. Gandhi be elected a member of the Working Committee.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS.

TESTS FOR ACCOUNTS CLERKS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Government have for some time past realised with concern that the attempt to develop self-Government by throwing more and more responsibility on Local Boards and Municipalities is being jeopardised by the failure of these bodies to follow correct financial principles and to keep accurate accounts. The money spent by local bodies is not all raised locally, but a large proportion of it, particularly in the case of District Local Boards, consists of grants made for various purposes by Government, and Government are, therefore, even apart from their anxiety to foster a rapid growth of self-governing institutions, interested in seeing that these grants are properly spent. The annual reports of the Local Fund Audit Department continue to reveal a large percentage of financial irregularities, and Government believe that these are in a very large measure due to the lack of training in and knowledge of financial principles and rules on the part of the staff employed by Local Bodies. It is desirable that the remedy for this unsatisfactory state of affairs should be found not by increasing the degree of interference or control, which Government exercise through their inspecting officers, but in an improvement of the qualifications of the accounts staff which the Local Bodies employ. Government have, therefore, considered schemes which the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts has prepared at their request for the training of Accounts clerks and Accountants for Local Boards and Municipalities, and are of opinion that a beginning should be made in the case of District Local Boards. They have, therefore, after consulting the Presidents of these Boards, who were found to be generally in favour of the scheme, decided to prescribe examinations for accounts clerks and Local Fund Accountants of District Local Boards.

The examination qualifying for the appointment of an accounts clerk in District Local Boards will be open to (i) all persons who have passed the Matriculation, School Leaving or an equivalent examination and (2) to such members of Taluka Local Board and District Local Board Establishment as are recommended by the President. It will be held once a year at Poona, Belgaum, Karachi and Ahmedabad by the Secretary, Civil and Military Examination Committee.

The passing of this examination will be held as qualifying for the appointment of a clerk on a scale of Rs. 40—5/2—80. Such an appointment is not guaranteed though the Local Bodies are advised to accept this scale of pay as suitable for the men with the above qualifications.

With regard to the appointments of Local Fund Accountants, the examination will be held once a year and will be open (i) to all employees of a Local Board who have put in a service of at least 5 years and have passed the examination prescribed for accounts clerk at least three years before and (ii) such persons who having passed Matriculation, School Leaving or equivalent examinations are declared by a Local Board to be fit persons for the appointment of a Local Fund Accountant.

The passing of this examination will be held as a test qualifying for the appointment of an Accountant on a scale of Rs. 100—10/2—200. Such an appointment will not, however, be guaranteed though the Local Bodies are advised to accept this scale of pay as suitable for the men with the above qualifications.

Arrangements will be made by Government to hold the first examination in October 1925. Accountants at present in the employ of the District Local Boards will not be required to pass the examination, provided they secure certificates of competency from the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. All accountants appointed after October 1925 will be required to have passed the Local Fund Accountants' Examination before appointment.

With effect from the beginning of the financial year 1926-27 the employment of a qualified Accountant, or of an Accountant who has received a certificate of competency from the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts will be regarded by Government as essential when the Government grant to a District Local Board is being considered. Government will also be at liberty to take into consideration the working of the Accounts Branch of the District Local Board as indicated by the report of the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, in considering the grant in future years.

Additional particulars regarding the examinations mentioned above can be obtained from the Collector of the District concerned.

THIS BRITISH PLANTER

IN FAR-AWAY KEDAH

TELLS HIS EXPERIENCE WITH

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

From Jitrah, in the State of Kedah, on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, Mr. M. D. Ross, merchant and planter, writes:— "I have pleasure in informing you that the Baby's Own Tablets sent to me some time ago are undoubtedly a good medicine for babies, keeping the bowels regular and the little ones healthy and strong. I write this from my own experience."

Parents in many other parts of the world are constantly reporting precisely the same thing as does Mr. Ross—they have found Baby's Own Tablets to be all that is claimed for them, a splendid remedy for the ailments of infants and young children. Medicines for adults are usually too strong for the little ones. Baby's Own Tablets have been designed to exactly meet their needs, and are an absolutely safe remedy for infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, vomiting, teething troubles, croup and colds. They quickly reduce fever, expel worms, sooth the nerves, bring restful, health-restoring sleep in a perfectly natural way. Chemists sell them at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Ghelabhai & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

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ALL the more stubborn and disfiguring skin affections start off in simple rashes and eruptions. Every cut, abrasion, burn or insect bite is liable to become infected with the germs of ulceration or blood-poison.

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All sore, eruptive and inflamed conditions are readily overcome by Zam-Buk. It swiftly kills the germs of eczema, itch, psoriasis, ringworm, etc., and frees the skin of poison and disease. Be sure and keep this famous herbal balm always handy! Of medicine vendors everywhere. Re. One or Rs. 2-4 per box.

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Our portrait is of Mrs. WOODROW, of 56, Robinson Road, Tooting, London, England, whose husband writes:

"My wife has suffered very badly for the past four or five years with Piles, being unable to sleep at night or get any relief during the day. She tried several advertised remedies, none of which did her any good. Some three weeks ago she thought she would try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and before she had taken half a bottle she was better, and by the time she had finished the second bottle she was quite cured. She can now sleep well, eat well, and get about her work, and her general health is better than it has been for years." In a further letter some eight months later Mr. Woodrow writes: "I am pleased to say that since my wife's cure of Piles in September, 1918, there has been no sign of return of the trouble."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious. *Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get*

'Clarke's Blood Mixture

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Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

SCINDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have seen the letters of Mr. Hiralal Nanavaty and Mr. A. R. Subedar. In reply, I have to observe as follows:—

(1) Mr. Nanavaty cannot refute my statement, that Mr. Narottam Morarji had given us a solemn assurance to see that the Board did pass a resolution extinguishing the liability of Rs. 45 on the Rs. 30 share. This did not and does not mean, that the Directors should have observed *benevolent neutrality*: and that they should not have exorted and obtained proxies for passing the resolution! Their remissness is really regrettable. Are they not responsible for the waste of time, money and expense in connection with the convening of these abortive meetings?

(2) As regards Mr. Subedar's remark, that the writer "is sitting on the fence", the shareholders do know, how the writer has denounced the purchase of the "Loyalty" at a fancy price, the exorbitant sums spent on her repairs and the leakages in the management; how he has pressed for retrenchment, and the appointment of a Committee to look into the management; and how with all-round help, he has been able to bring down the demand of fully-paid shareholders from claiming Rs. 45 in cash to Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 24 in cash!

(3) To Mr. Nanavati, I may say one word, that the most *equitable way* is to give to the holders of Rs. 75 share, two and a half shares of Rs. 15 each; though the most *expedient method* may be to give something in cash.

To the shareholders of the Scindia S. N. Co., the writer says once again:—"Don't be panicky; don't sell away your shares at the present rate; don't rush for liquidation. If Directors do not extinguish the liability within the next four months, the shareholders will be justified in taking drastic action."—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

To-day 230 hests of Benares opium were sold. The proceeds amounted to Rs. 11,89,250 the highest price per chest was Rs. 5,600 and the lowest Rs. 4,590.

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The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

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Milk Food No. 1 *Birth to 3 months*

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Malted Food No. 3 *6 months and onwards*

Write for the 'Allenburys' Book, sent post free, a mine of useful information on the hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.

Post this Coupon To-day to

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Mrs. .....

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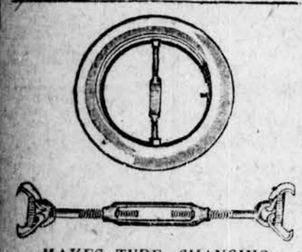

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

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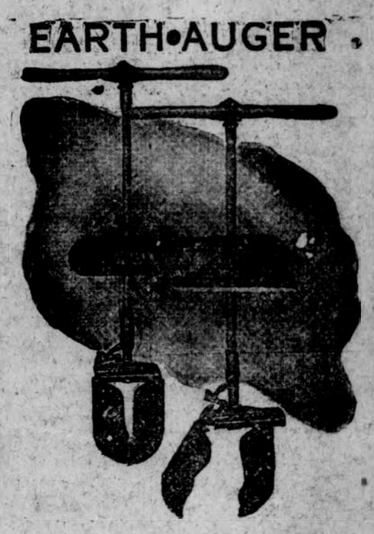

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